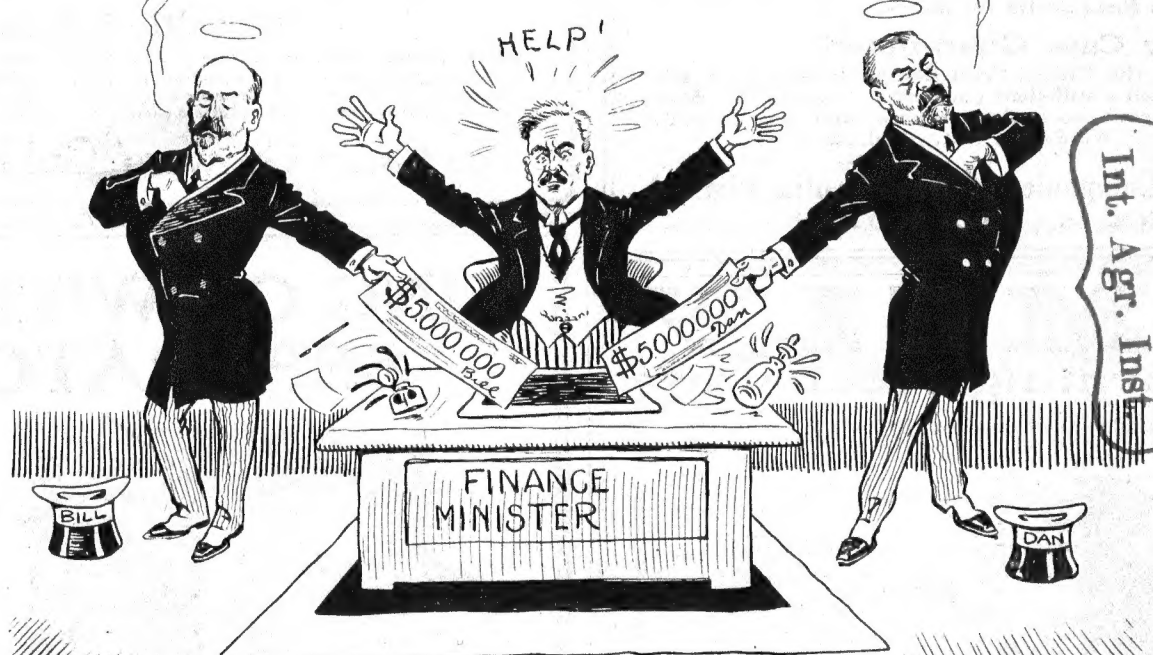


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

MY MILLIONS ARE DUE TO THE
KINDHEARTEDNESS OF THE
CANADIAN PEOPLE. HERES A
LITTLE DONATION TO MY OLD
FRIEND CANADA IN MEMORY
OF BYGONE DAYS, AND IN HOPE
OF DAYS TO COME

I AINT GOIN' TO SEE LITTLE
CANADA SHORT SHE WAS GOOD
TO ME WHEN I WAS POOR, AND
ANY TIME I NEEDED A FEW MILLIONS
I KNEW I COULD ALWAYS GET IT
AT THE PUBLIC TREASURY



ALAS! 'TIS BUT A DREAM

OCTOBER 21, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO
JAMES MASON, General Manager

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

The Home Bank was originally established as a savings bank sixty years ago, and it now does a very large volume of business with thrifty depositors. . .

Winnipeg Office: 426 MAIN STREET W. A. Machaffie Manager

Let Us Suggest a Suitable Present for your Friends Across the Sea!

WHAT COULD BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A CASE OF . . .

LUSCIOUS JUICY APPLES

SPIES AND GOLDEN RUSSETS

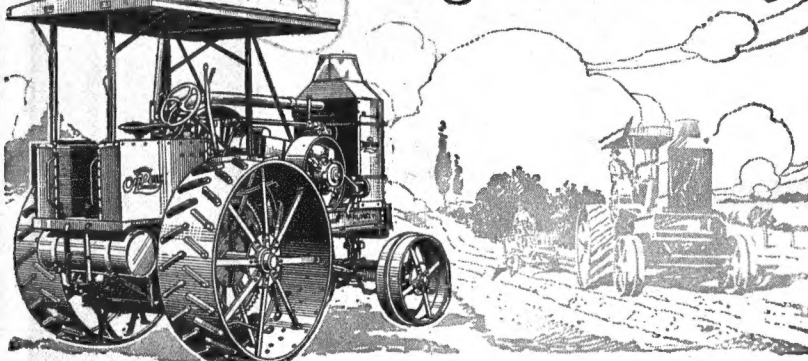
grown in the famous Annapolis Valley, of Nova Scotia, where the apples with the flavor come from. Let the old folks at home see what beautiful fruit is produced in this fair land of your adoption. Owing to the exceptional facilities for shipping provided through our Halifax and London offices, we are in a position to deliver to your friends anywhere in the British Isles a case of exquisite fruit, each apple wrapped in tissue paper and attractively packed by the most expert packers in Nova Scotia for \$2.50.

Every Case Guaranteed

And bears the brand of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia Limited, which is in itself a sufficient guarantee of excellence. Mail \$2.50 today with your card (to enclose in case) and your friend's address, plainly written. We do the rest. Address:

The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited
BERWICK :: NOVA SCOTIA

RUMELY Power Farming Machinery



Every Canadian Farmer

realizes the necessity of a reliable oil-burning tractor. You can farm more new land next year, and farm the old better, easier and quicker than ever before, by using the

15, 25, and 30
Tractive Horsepower30, 45, and 60
Belt Horsepower

The OilPull burns cheap kerosene or distillate at all loads. Oil is used for cooling—the radiator can't freeze. It is easy to start and easy to operate. Besides plowing, the OilPull will make profit for you hauling and roadmaking, and at all kinds of belt work.

Get the OilPull catalog JD16. It tells all.

In gasoline tractors the GasPull will be found to be a leader and there are no better stationary engines than the Rumely-Falk for kerosene and the Rumely-Olds for gasoline. Every Rumely machine is backed by Rumely service—49 branches and 11,000 dealers. Supplies and parts on short notice.

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Kerosene Tractors
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Calgary, Alta. Regina, Sask. Estevan, Sask. Saskatoon, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
EditorJOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover . . .	\$125.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

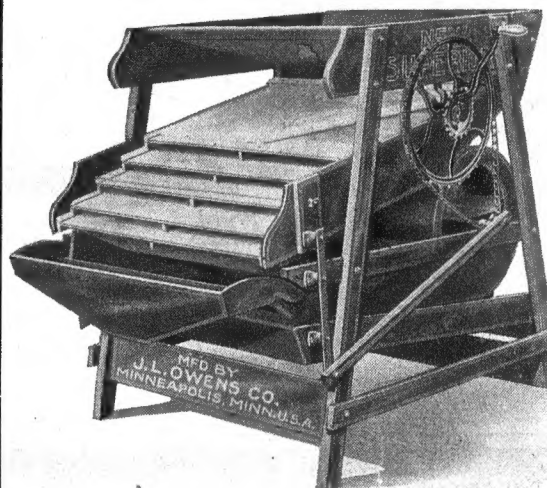
Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 space lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



The Owen "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sieves it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

Patent Adjustable Wind Boards

are provided so that blast is always under control. Can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

It is Strong, Well Built and Bolted--Not Nailed

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate. Sizes 24, 32, and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger. Power attachment, to operate with gasoline engine, if desired.

AGENTS WANTED

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited
284 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Alberta Farmers' Elevator Co.

Annual Meeting Hears Satisfactory Report

The 200 farmer delegates representing several thousand stockholders of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, after hearing the reports of various executive officers in charge of the company's big business, went on record at the annual convention held at Calgary, October 14 and 15, as endorsing the administration of the company's affairs and gave their officials an enthusiastic vote of thanks for work done. To this endorsement there was not a dissenting vote.

The reports detailed a story of continuous progress. Nearly four million bushels of grain were handled by the various elevators controlled by the organization. It was shown that the spread in the price of grain had been materially reduced and the price steadied by the operation of the elevators, the operations showing a profit of \$17,000. The grain business was covered in the reports of President Tregillus and E. J. Fream, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

The operations of the livestock department, which was established early this year as a department of the elevator company and under the direction of E. Carswell, showed a large volume of business transacted, which is increasing every month, and a substantial profit.

Immediately after the convention was called to order the question as to whether the meeting was to be of an executive character, with the newspaper representatives excluded, was discussed and by a large vote the press was excluded.

President's Report

President Tregillus reviewed the work of the year in an exhaustive report, which was in part as follows:—

"Immediately after the annual meeting the construction of the forty-two elevators was pushed with the utmost vigor, but it was impossible from different causes to get them all completed in time to catch the whole of last season's grain, but all were finished as early as possible and were operated with the ten purchased elevators, making a total of fifty-two points.

"We handled thru these elevators up to June 30 3,774,381 bushels of grain. Had we been able to complete all the elevators in good time we estimate that five million bushels of grain would have been handled.

"This year we have had the opportunity to organize our office staff and prepare for the handling of this year's crop, where last year we had to work with a good proportion of inexperienced and untried help, and added to this the favorable season enabled the farmers to market their crops more freely than ever before. Consequently before we had completed construction the grain was rushed upon us.

"The government has assisted us in building our houses and has shown a sympathetic and helpful interest in the development of the company. We are largely indebted to The Grain Growers' Grain Company for their help in financing. They have been, and are, our selling and financial agents and have at all times been ready to help us, putting their experience as well as their great organization at our disposal.

"Our staff, now numbering at head office and at the different points 104, have given us good service, are loyal and interested in the success of the company, and with the experience of last season were able to take up this year's work with much more smoothness and efficiency.

Twenty-six New Houses

"For this season's work twenty-six new elevators have been added at an average cost of \$8,265, one house is of 50,000 bushel capacity, the others being 35,000 bushel houses, but they will probably care for 40,000 as some of those built last year did when required to do so. We have unfortunately lost by fire the new elevator at Travers, which was destroyed on October 3. This is a brief outline of the elevator company since our last meeting and altho we have not accomplished all we desired, we have reason to be greatly encouraged with the work done and the great impetus given thru it to the whole of our farmers' organization.

"We have demonstrated the power of co-operation. At points where no co-operative elevators were operating we

have been shown what treatment the Alberta farmers would have received had our company not been in existence. We have farmers who have drawn their grain twenty to thirty miles to our elevator rather than sell to those close at home. As we are better equipped this year than last we shall be of greater use. It is the intention of the directors to make this company helpful and profitable to all who desire its service, but the success will depend on the loyalty, the support and the interest of everyone identified with it."

It was decided that there should be no discrimination in prices, as between members of the United Farmers who are not stockholders of the elevator companies and members who are. That is to say, prices charged by the co-operative department for supplies will be the same, as far as members of the U.F.A. are concerned. There are many members of the U.F.A. who have no stock in the elevator company and some stockholders were inclined to charge a higher tariff upon those members of the U.F.A. who do not hold stock.

Livestock Department

The livestock department reported: "As soon as we changed our method of buying we made great progress, receiving up to June 30 a total of 141 cars, or about 11,000 hogs. The profit to the company at this date, after paying all expenses, was \$1,034, or \$7.33 per car. As a result of our entering the field, hog buyers, irrespective of membership in our company, have benefited to the extent of at least one half cent per pound. Before we entered the field from \$50 to \$150 a car was frequently made by the dealers, while now the dealer who makes from \$10 to \$25 per car considers himself fortunate.

"As this system develops it shows us more and more that we are following along the right lines, and when the time comes to develop the packing plant our elevator system will be prepared to render the most valuable aid to the scheme by furnishing the hogs required to make the project a success.

Thousand Hogs a Week

Since June 30, when our books were closed for the year, we have handled about 180 cars of hogs, making a total of about 320 cars, or 24,000 hogs, nearly approaching the 1,000 hogs per week required for the packing plant. Up to the middle of July, or sixteen weeks from the commencement of our work, we handled about 16,000 hogs, or at the rate of the 50,000 per year, which would give us the required number, but the supply has fallen off some during harvest, so we are not quite up to our proportion per week at present. But if we can do the amount of business as indicated above, while the department is still in its formative stage and in the slack season, I do not think that I am going too far in saying that we will be able to find the 50,000 hogs a year required. All that we need from the farmers in order to secure this amount is a continuation of the support they are already giving us.

"This work is only in its infancy yet and is capable of being developed to any proportions our farmers wish to assume, the only limit being the amount of support the stock raisers give us."

New Directors

The speakers brought out the fact that the members of the U.F.A. were jointly responsible for the creation of the big elevator company and sentimentally, if not financially, were entitled to any benefits and privileges that might be going around. However, it was decided that farmers who were not members of the U.F.A. should be charged a higher price for commodities than those inside of the fold of the organization.

Charles F. Brown, of Richdale, Rice Jones, of Veteran, and R. C. Parker, of Bow Island, were elected to the executive committee, the holdover members of which are W. J. Tregillus, E. J. Fream and E. Carswell, all of Calgary, P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly, J. Quinsey, of Noble, and Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton.

REVENUES ARE FALLING

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the first half

of the present fiscal year, April to September, inclusive, shows a falling off in revenue of \$16,546,505, as compared with the same period of last year, while current expenditures increased by \$6,818,548. Expenditure on capital account decreased by \$4,986,117. The net debt of the Dominion at the end of September stood at \$343,386,584, an increase of \$11,324,651, during the month, and of \$43,799,309, as compared with September 30, of last year.

As was to be expected, the September revenue shows a very considerable decrease, especially in the customs receipts. The total revenue for the month was \$9,953,093, a decrease of \$5,296,163, as compared with September of last year. Customs receipts for the month totalled \$5,644,872, as compared with \$9,666,181 for September last year, a decrease of \$4,051,309, or over 40 per cent.

Increased Imports from U. S.

The decrease is, of course, due to the practical cessation of imports at Pacific and Atlantic ports. Imports from the United States have, it is understood, shown an increase rather than a decrease. For the six months the total revenue has been \$70,331,311, as compared with \$86,877,716 for the corresponding period of last year. Customs revenue for the six months totalled \$41,906,668, a decrease of \$16,947,969.

Expenditure on consolidated fund account for the six months totalled \$55,555,639, and on capital account \$19,151,736.

The issue of Dominion notes on September 30 totalled \$132,432,100, as compared with \$113,531,169 on September 30, of last year. Temporary loans made by the government totalled at the end of the month \$8,273,333, as compared with \$4,866,666 on the same date last year.

From the present indications the total revenue for the full fiscal year will show a decrease of between \$30,000,000, and \$40,000,000, and the addition to the net debt will probably be upwards of \$70,000,000.

The total customs revenue collected for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, amounted to \$107,179,360.33, compared with \$115,063,196.97 for the previous year.



Painless

By our latest method we guarantee that we can perform any kind of dental work without the least pain, or Refund your Money.

New Method Dental Parlors

Cor. Portage and Donald

Canada's Best and Most Up to Date Dental Office]

Seed Grain Wanted!

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money?" It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheets

Special Prices until November 15th:

If you are putting up any new buildings on your farm, or repairing old ones, do not fail to cover them with Corrugated Galvanized Iron, which will make them fire and lightning proof, rigid, strong and durable.

We will supply you with Corrugated Galvanized Iron for a short time only at the following special cut prices:—

	PRICE per 100 sq. ft.	WEIGHT per 100 sq. ft.
28 GAUGE ...	\$3.75	76 lbs.
26 GAUGE ...	\$3.95	85 lbs.

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg. Remittance must accompany order

Sheets are 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., 8 ft. and 10 ft. long, by 33 in. wide and 27½ in. wide. When ordering give length and width of sheets required. We can also supply Corrugated Galvanized Ridge Cap, Galvanized Nails, etc. All our Corrugated Iron is made from the famous British Redcliffe Iron. Corrugated in Western Canada. Buy British made goods at lower prices than inferior and foreign made goods. Do not fail to take advantage of this exceptional offer. ORDER NOW

The Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada

Limited

797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

IN PRAISE OF APPLES

By Peter McArthur

The apple-lovers of the country have become altogether too finicky in their taste. Nothing will do them but No. 1 apples and those of the choicest varieties. In Ontario the No. 1 Spies, Snows and McIntosh Reds could have been sold many times over. I am told that it is the same with the Gravensteins and other choice varieties in the Maritime Provinces and the Jonathans and Spitzenbergs of British Columbia. Everybody wants the choicest grade of the best known varieties. They are all like the sporty Kentucky Major who said: "I figgah that we ah goin' thru the world for the last time and that the best is none too good." Nonsense, and what is more, criminal nonsense! It is entirely right that apples should be graded to a legal standard so that the man who buys may get what he is paying for, but there are thousands and thousands of barrels of sound apples of little known varieties and culls of the best varieties that are as good as the best for cooking and eating. They are not "fancy," but they are wholesome and delicious and not one of them should be allowed to waste. And there is no reason why you should sniff superior and talk about "saving them for the poor."

Oh Happy Pigs

Yesterday I was in an orchard where packing was in progress and saw twenty-ounce Pippins being thrown to the pigs because they had a few scabs that made it impossible to pack them in the best grades. There is no market for culls and yet those culls were just as good as any apples in the No. 1 barrels. Just think of apples weighing over a pound—firm, juicy and full of the choicest flavors ever distilled in the alembics of a Canadian summer—being thrown to the pigs, because they were disfigured by a few blemishes that were only skin deep! Now, do not scold my friend the orchardist. He cannot sell them to the evaporating factory, for the nearest is miles away and the price he would get would not pay for the price of loading them in a wagon and hauling them. And he cannot put them on the market because nobody wants culls. So they go to the pigs. If the

pigs that the Prodigal Son lived with fared like that he would not have had much to complain of.

Despised but Luscious

But those were culls of choice varieties. There are other varieties of which you cannot sell even the No. 1 grades because they are not known. While talking with the orchardist I picked up a rosy apple that tempted me and bit into it. Perfectly ravishing! It was in perfect condition and tasted as good as any Snow or McIntosh Red I had ever eaten. I asked why this superb apple was being allowed to go to waste, for the ground was covered with them.

"No market" was the complete and conclusive answer. Because there is no market for the Strawberry apple—that is its name—the apple grower did not bother picking them. If he had done so he would only be wasting his time and his money. And yet, with the pick of all the orchard before me, I filled my pockets with those despised Strawberry apples and they comforted and delighted me while driving home thru the October sunshine.

Apples are apples, my friends, and this year we should not allow even the "natural fruits" to go to waste. Even the poorest apples have their use and if taken in their proper season may be almost as good as the best. But people have proud stomachs and eat only according to the label on the barrel. They must have No. 1 grade and of the most select varieties or they will have nothing. The apple-hungry children of the cities would not be so fastidious if they could get a chance to dispute with those luxurious country pigs for some of the apples I have seen wasted this year.

BELGIUM'S SACRIFICE

Mr. Whitehouse, M.P., acting largely on behalf of the British government, has visited Belgium and published his experiences in a sober but yet vivid article, which gives the dreadful impression of the almost total paralysis of the life of a whole people, stricken in its full tide of health and well-being. Here is his description of the destruction of Termonde:—

"Termonde a few weeks ago was a

beautiful city of about 16,000 inhabitants; a city in which the dignity of its buildings harmonized with the natural beauty of its situation; a city which contained some buildings of surpassing interest. I found it entirely destroyed. I went thru street after street, square after square, and I found that every house was entirely destroyed, with all its contents. It was not the result of a bombardment, it was systematic destruction. In each house a separate bomb had been placed, which had blown up the interior and had set fire to the contents. All that remained in every case were portions of the outer walls, still constantly falling, and inside the cinders of the contents. Not a shred of furniture or of anything else remained. This sight continued in street after street, thruout the entire extent of what had been a considerable town."

Unexampled Misery

Here is Mr. Whitehouse's picture of the state of this stricken population:—

"The result is that conditions have been set up for the civilian population thruout the occupied territory of unexampled misery. Comparatively only a few refugees have reached this country. The others remain wandering about Belgium, flocking into other towns and villages, or flying to points a little way across the Dutch frontier. Sometimes when a town has been bombarded the Germans have withdrawn, and the civilians have returned to their homes, only to flee again at a renewed attack from the enemy."

The whole life of the nation has been arrested; the food supplies, which would ordinarily reach the civilian population, are being taken by the German troops for their own support; the peasants and poor are without the necessities of life, and the conditions of starvation grow more acute every day. Even where, as in some cases happens, there is a supply of wheat available, the peasants are not allowed to use their windmills, owing to the German fear that they will send signals to the Belgian army. We are, therefore, face to face with a fact which has rarely, if ever, occurred in the history of the world; an entire nation in a state of famine, and that within half a day's journey of our own shores."

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

A pamphlet has been issued by the Central Experimental Farm entitled, "The Farmer as a Manufacturer." It has been prepared by A. T. Stuart, B.A., assistant chemist, who has presented a number of simple illustrations of the chemical processes that take place in vegetable and animal life.

The processes are indicated by which the farmer, whose raw materials are but air, water and soil, is able to manufacture therefrom an apparently endless variety of products, both plant and animal. It is shown, however, that their composition is to be easily understood, consisting as they do of but four principal constituents. The nature of the raw materials, the process of manufacture and the products are discussed.

Under the heading "Maintaining Fertility" it is pointed out that "the farmer must exercise extreme care if he would keep his soil in the highest condition of productiveness. Soil is the real guardian of the farmer's capital, and the security is absolute. Try as he may he cannot 'break the bank.' He may bring about temporary derangement and dividends may for a while be suspended, but invariably under better management prosperity can be restored and perhaps even larger profits than ever secured."

The pamphlet, which is Bulletin No. 20, of the second series, is available to those to whom the information is of interest on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

DEPENDS UPON CO-OPERATION

That the success of the individual farmer in America has passed, and that co-operation is now a necessity, were declarations made by Prof. Paul Work, of Cornell University, in an address before the convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, held at Philadelphia.

"If all farmers are ever to enjoy prosperity and returns proportionate with their deserts, they must win true co-operation, and I confidently look forward to the day when the whole country will be covered with farmers and vegetable growers' organizations."



Our prices mean
Charges Paid to
nearest Express
or Post Office

Our Remarkable Values in Furs

We have just issued a special fur booklet which contains without doubt the very best fur values that have ever been offered in Canada. If you have not already had a copy, write us and we will send you one by return mail. Do not hesitate, because the offerings it contains are such that you cannot afford to miss.

It contains both high priced and low priced garments and, whether you want the expensive or inexpensive, rest assured you will get values that are only possible on account of our economical system of doing business, on account of the small profits we ask, on account of the unsettled condition of the markets.

The illustration shown here is a notable example. This coat is made of Northern Muskrat and is lined with Skinner's Satin, guaranteed for two seasons' wear. It is cut on stylish lines with loose back and front and rounded bottom. The new butterfly sleeve with 4 inch cuff gives the shoulder a very smooth and pleasing appearance. The coat is 46 inches long and is supplied with either notch or shawl collar. The skins used in the coat and muff are genuine natural muskrat, neither blended nor dyed. By blending and dyeing, unprincipled manufacturers can make handsome looking garments from inferior skins, but in this coat no deception whatever is practiced.

5B12—Ladies' Natural Northern Muskrat Coat. Sizes 32 to 44 in. bust measure. Length 46 inches. Price delivered to your nearest Express or Post Office... **52.50**

5B2—Ladies' Northern Muskrat Muff to match the coat, satin lined and fitted with wrist cord. Price delivered to your nearest Express or Post Office... **7.25**

CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG
CANADA
At Your Service

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 21st, 1914

THE WAR

Even with the little news of the war that is allowed to be published it is quite evident that the struggle is quite as serious as even the pessimists prophesied. The latest estimate of losses shows that over 500,000 Austrian and German soldiers have been killed, and it is probable that nearly an equal number of Russian, Belgian, French and English soldiers have also gone down to death. The world has never known anything that will compare in the slightest degree with the slaughter and destruction of the present war. There is every prospect that the struggle will continue for some time to come with even greater losses than those that have already occurred. The resources of every one of the warring countries will be strained to their very limit and it is Canada's duty in self defence to render every possible aid to the allied armies. Already 33,000 Canadian soldiers are training in Great Britain and another contingent is to be raised immediately. It is altogether likely that 200,000, or perhaps more, Canadian soldiers will be asked for and we believe that the call will be answered in a manner befitting Canadians. Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa are doing their part and Canada will do hers.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

We have had a number of letters from our readers asking that The Guide accept subscriptions for some of the various funds being raised in connection with the war. We are very glad indeed to lend our support and assistance to a project of this character, but have been waiting to see where is the greatest need and what action was being taken by the organized farmers before deciding what fund would be the most desirable to support. The Prince of Wales' fund in Great Britain is already assuming enormous proportions, showing that the people of Great Britain are coming to the relief of their own sufferers in a splendid manner. Various patriotic funds are being raised thruout Canada for the support of the families of our soldiers who have gone to the front, and for aid to those who are out of employment on account of the war. Red Cross funds are also being raised for the care of the wounded on the battle field, and funds are also being raised for the relief of the Belgian people. We have decided to open our pages to subscriptions for the Belgian Relief fund. The little Kingdom of Belgium before the war contained a population of over seven million people in an area slightly more than half the size of Nova Scotia. Belgium was the most thickly populated country in Europe. The whole of Belgium has been overrun by the armies, thousands of her soldiers have been slain, her cities have been destroyed and millions of her people are homeless and wandering. An immense number of the refugees have already sought safety in Holland and others in England, while the remainder are enduring privations undreamed of in their own land. The unfortunate Belgians are particularly deserving of sympathy, as they are a quiet industrious people without warlike aspirations and are the innocent sufferers in this great war. Large numbers of their women have been slain and thousands of families have lost their bread winners. We believe that the farmers of Western Canada would gladly assist in every possible way in bringing relief to these Belgian sufferers and we shall be glad to accept any contributions, however small, towards this fund. The Grain Growers' Associations, we understand, are accepting subscriptions for various relief purposes, and several local associations have started their own relief funds. We do not wish to interfere with any of these, but merely

to afford an opportunity to those who are not giving thru other channels to participate in extending aid to those who are unfortunate. All checks sent in should be made payable to "The Grain Growers' Guide," and acknowledgement of all payments will be made in The Guide each week as they are received. As soon as a reasonable amount has been received it will be forwarded to the British Government in order that it may reach the Belgian sufferers as quickly as possible.

FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL

The general upheaval caused by the war and the emergencies which have been created have swept away many of the prejudices and conventions by which realities have been beclouded and have thrown us back in many things to fundamental principles. This is true more in the European countries, where the consequences of the war are coming directly home to almost every individual, than in this country where the everyday life of the people is, by comparison, almost undisturbed. The British people in the first days of August found themselves face to face with a crisis such as had never before confronted a civilized nation, and in that crisis they realized that the safety and welfare of the people as a whole was of paramount importance and the so-called "rights" of individuals were of no consequence when they clashed with the common good. On another page in this issue, under the heading "How Socialism Came to England," is an article showing some of the measures which have been taken by the British government for the protection of the people in the exceptional circumstances now existing. Things which had hitherto been declared to be impossible have been done in the twinkling of an eye almost, and everyone agrees that the measures taken are both just and beneficial. One of the first acts of the British government after war was declared was to take over all the railways in the country and appoint a commission composed of the general managers of the old companies to operate them in the interests of the state. The result has been a better and more economical service, chiefly thru the elimination of wasteful competition, which is a necessary evil of private owned railways. This was a most radical step, but it has been so successful that many people believe the government will retain the railways as a public utility after the war, paying, of course, a fair price for the property. Another radical step was the issue by the government of a large quantity of paper money based simply on the credit of the country. Banking authorities and economists have been in the habit of declaring that such an issue of paper currency would ruin any country that made it, but instead of ruining Britain, this issue stopped a run on the banks for gold and enabled business to continue. Then the government appointed a board with power to fix the maximum price at which food could be sold, thereby preventing those having stocks of provisions from taking advantage of the war to make a fortune and enabling the people to get food at a very slight advance on normal prices. The British government also realized the wastefulness of allowing men to be unemployed and ordered full steam ahead on public works, not only pushing its own work but providing credit and in some cases funds for municipalities to enable them to usefully employ all in need of work. These things, and the other radical steps which the government took would, of course, not have been possible if the people had not recognized the necessity of forgetting selfishness for the common good. With one accord the people are loyally and trustingly doing what they can to have a prosperous and united

nation behind the soldiers in the field. The most striking evidence of the flinging away of prejudice is the extraordinary spectacle of politicians of all parties working together with a common purpose. Unionist ex-ministers are the trusted confidential advisers of Liberal cabinet ministers, and John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, who, a few months ago, were virtually the leaders of rival armies preparing for civil war in Ireland, have joined hands in rallying their followers, Catholics and Orangemen, to fight under the same flag. Britain is learning lessons in this war which there is no doubt will help to bring about better social and economic conditions after peace has been declared. Canada also needs to learn the same lessons, and we trust it will not be necessary to have the war brought to our own shores to open our eyes as the eyes of the people of Britain have been opened. What Great Britain has done is to abolish, to a certain extent at least, special privilege and political partizanship. The reforms which are necessary to the preservation of the nation in time of war are necessary to the prosperity of the nation in time of peace, and they are as necessary in Canada as they are in England.

MUCH UNWISE ADVICE

There is a great deal of reckless and unwise advice being given to Canadian manufacturers on the subject of capturing the trade of the Germans and Austrians. No doubt there are manufacturers in Canada producing many of the same lines that we have previously secured from these countries and this is a good opportunity for such manufacturers to increase their business. It would be utter folly, however, to invest large sums of money in factories for the production of articles which can be produced very much more cheaply in Germany and Austria. The war will be over in a year, probably in less time, and both these countries will make special efforts to re-establish their trade. When their trade is resumed it would compete with an unnatural industry in Canada and then that industry would demand a fifty per cent. tariff or higher for "protection" against German and Austrian competition. It is true we would have additional industry in Canada, but instead of being a benefit it would be cheaper to burn it down, pension the employees at full wages and buy the product from abroad. It is the height of folly to establish industries in Canada which are not suited to this country. It would be quite possible by the expenditure of sufficient money to grow oranges and bananas in Canada in immense greenhouses, providing a temperature necessary for the production of these fruits. These oranges and bananas would probably cost us 50 cents apiece, but still they would be a Canadian product. This is an extreme case, but it serves to illustrate the economic advantage of producing under natural conditions where the cost of production is the lowest possible. Canada is well suited to a wide range of manufacturing industries which are able to compete with the world and need no tariff protection. It is false economy for any man to manufacture for himself what he can purchase from another man at a much lower price. The very same argument stands good with the nation and whenever this fundamental principle is violated it means economic loss.

Those farmers in the West who have a good crop this year have secured a splendid price for it and it is gratifying to know that they are anxious to contribute towards the relief of distress on account of the war. The farmers of Western Canada will always fight for their rights, but at the same time they can be

depended upon to assist generously towards the relief of fellow human beings in trouble.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR IMMIGRANTS

The Ottawa authorities are predicting a great increase of immigration from Great Britain and other European countries after the war. The destruction of property and disturbance of trade, it is anticipated, will make it necessary for many thousands of people to seek new homes and a fresh start in life and a large proportion of these will no doubt come to Canada. What kind of a reception will Canada give to these people who have lost their earthly possessions, and perhaps those nearest and dearest to them as well, in the struggle for liberty? Are we going to allow them to be exploited and victimized at every turn? Are we going to allow the land speculator, for instance, to hold them up for big profits before they can secure land on which to work and live? Are we going to maintain or increase the present high tariff and so make the necessities of life unnecessarily dear? Are we going to allow the banks to retain the extraordinary privileges by which practically every farmer and business man is constantly at their mercy? Are we going to allow the mortgage companies to exact exorbitant rates of interest, and machine companies to make unfair, one-sided contracts, that farmers, especially of foreign birth, often do not understand? Are we going to allow combines to continue to fix the price of food and building material and secure extravagant profits? Are we going to allow them to witness exhibitions of political corruption and the debauching of the voters by political heelers? All these abuses and many others that might be enumerated have been practiced in the past not only upon immigrants, but upon our own native Canadians as well, and it is a great tribute to the thrift and dogged perseverance of our working people and to the wonderful natural advantages of Canada, that so many immigrants have, in spite of

these hardships, achieved a measure of success. Let us get ready to give the British, the French, the Belgians, yes, and the Germans and the Austrians also, who will come to this country in increased numbers on the termination of the war, a square deal all round, and then their prosperity and at the same time our own, will be assured.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION

To make farming profitable it is quite as essential to secure economical production as it is to provide economical marketing facilities and receive high prices. Very often when prices are good farmers are inclined to congratulate themselves on the success of their year's operations, while when prices are low they are inclined to complain at their returns. Undoubtedly there are many factors beyond the control of the farmers which reduce considerably the returns due to the agricultural industry, and these will be removed as the farmers become awakened to the needs of self protection. But while efforts are being made to remove these artificial restrictions the lack of successful farming must not be attributed entirely to low prices. There are many farmers in this country who, if their cost of production were reduced to the lowest possible figure, would have made a margin of profit in past years where they either broke even or sustained a loss. Under normal conditions, with prices as they have been ranging for the past few years, the success or failure of a very large number of farmers is dependent upon making the cost of production as low as possible. How many farmers are there in Western Canada today who know how much it costs them on their own farm to produce a bushel of wheat or a two year old steer? How many of them know whether every cow they are milking is earning its board and producing a profit, or whether it would pay them to buy a bunch of pigs and feed them on rough grain rather than sell the grain at a discount? These are all questions that farmers should

be able to answer with considerable profit to themselves if they devoted sufficient attention and study to their business. Every implement manufacturer can tell exactly what it costs to produce a machine, or any part of the machine, and any successful business man can determine at a glance by looking thru his books just what a certain department is costing him. A farmer is both a manufacturer and a business man and should ascertain his costs of operation and production in the same manner as is done in other lines of business. To keep the accounts necessary for this purpose would not require any elaborate preparation and would not demand any time that should be devoted to other purposes. Many a successful farmer keeps his records in his own way, but has the information before him which will tell him at the end of the season from whence came his profit and where he sustained a loss, and with that before him he is in a position to make improvements. Successful farming cannot be measured by the results of a few phenomenal seasons, when prices are out of proportion to those in ordinary times. Continuous prosperity can only be assured by intelligent planning and careful management by which the cost of production of an article for sale has been reduced to a minimum.

The Alberta legislature is in session and now is the time for the U. F. A. and all other believers in Democracy to urge and insist upon the amendment of the Direct Legislation Act so as to make the law bear out its title. The present act is so restricted that it is practically useless and the amendments proposed by the U. F. A. are absolutely necessary to give the people self government thru the control of the legislature.

A year ago everybody shouted to the farmers "You must get into mixed farming;" today these same advisers shout "You must grow more wheat."



They all turn to the Farmer in time of trouble

The Submarine

The Swordfish of Modern Naval Warfare

Keen interest in the whole question of submarines has been aroused by the success of a German submarine flotilla in sinking the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hogue. Needless to say, the controversy launched by Sir Percy Scott's letter in The Times of June 5 last as to the relative efficiency of the battleship and the submarine in modern naval warfare has been heatedly revived.

As to what the submarine is and does the naval correspondent of the London Morning Post gives the following lucid description:

A Submarine's Eyes

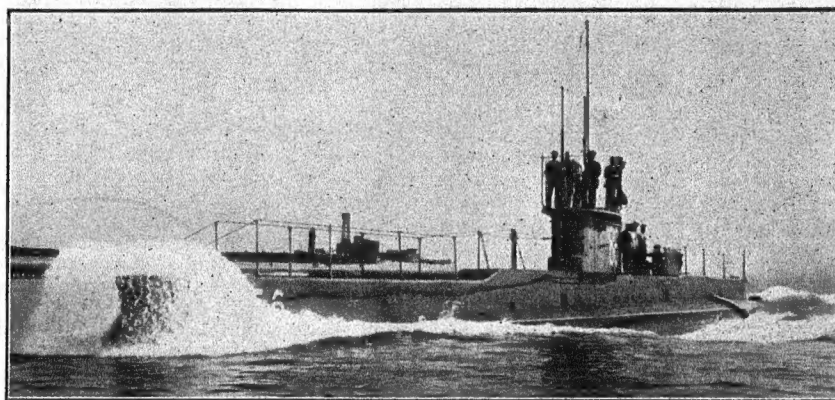
"So much has been written concerning what the submarine, by a flight of imagination, may achieve, that most people are somewhat uncertain as to what the submarine actually is and does. To begin with, she is shaped like a cigar, and she carries a tower on her back. Inside the tubular steel hull, valves and tubes and pipes line the walls: aft, in a space so low that the engineers can hardly stand upright, are the internal combustion engines and the electric motors which drive the vessel when she is under water. Below the floor, or deck, of the inside of the hull are petrol and stores. Forward are the torpedo tubes. Amidships there projects downwards from the ceiling a thick brass column ending in a brass cross piece. This is the base of the periscope. When the boat is submerged and the officer desires to see what is going on above, he sets a hand on each arm of the cross-piece, which is level with his face, and rotates the column, while he looks into the mirror.

"In the mirror he beholds an image, little and bright, of a section of the sea and horizon, and by swinging it round he can scan the whole circle, reflected in the periscope above, which is the eye of the steel fish. Alongside the periscope is the upright steel ladder leading thru two hatches to the deck of the conning tower, which is raised five or six feet

above the top of the hull. It is about four feet in diameter, and is protected by a breast-high rail lined with canvas. Here is the wheel, and here, when the vessel is running awash, stand the captain and the quartermaster. In fine weather those of the crew who are not required below are grouped on the little half-deck below the conning tower, just above the steel hull itself. Officers and men are dressed in seaboots, sweaters and rough clothing.

Engineers Squat Placidly

"The submarine running awash forges



Britain's Largest and Most Powerful Submarine in the E Class

sullenly onwards with a heavy grinding noise, the water lifting and dripping from the gills which project on either side of her snout. Below, the hull is filled with the crashing of the furious engines cramped into the narrow tube of steel. The engineers squat placidly among the racing rods and pistons, in the thick atmosphere tainted with fumes. Should the seawater enter the hull and mix with petrol gas, the fatal chlorine gas is formed, and the crew are suffocated.

"The method of the submarine is to cruise at economical speed, ten knots or less, on the surface, until she sights a hostile vessel. As she is so small she can see another vessel before the other vessel can see her. Then she sinks. The captain and the crew go below; the hatches are closed; and the captain, swinging his weight upon the cross-piece from the periscope, his eye upon the mirror, gives his orders. The crew are lying along the sides, ready to turn valves on or off. The internal combustion engines are stopped and the propeller shaft is connected up to the electric

The process is reflected in the brain of his lieutenant, who stands near by the captain. In ordinary vessels, if an officer faints or makes a mistake, there are a dozen people at hand who can put it right, because they know what ought to be done.

"Not so in the submarine. The only person besides the captain who knows what is going on is his lieutenant; but the consequences of a mistake would follow so quickly that the lieutenant could not rectify it. Nor would he know in all probability that a mistake had been made until the consequences began. The men lying beside the valves know nothing except how to do what they are told. Nor is there any sensation of motion as the boat sinks. It seems to be as still as a drawing-room on shore.

Steering When Totally Submerged

"The periscope, which is about the size of a saucer, remains about 18 inches above the surface, and, viewed from the deck of a ship, all that is seen is a flitting pennant of white spray, as it cuts the waves, like a seabird's wing. In any ripple it would be almost imperceptible at two or three hundred yards. Upon approaching to attack, the submarine sinks lower and submerges her periscope, so that her captain, looking in the mirror, sees his little and bright picture washed out in green—the green of the water. And from above nothing is visible at all.

"The submarine is now blind. She cannot see thru water, but she can steer a course. Her captain has made his calculations before he submerged his periscope. And the range of a German torpedo is about 3,000 yards at 25 or 30 knots. The submarine can fire her torpedoes, go about, presently rising until her periscope is above water, then herself continue beneath the surface until it is safe to rise, and like a whale, to breathe again."

How Socialism Came to England

Government takes Control of Everything as a War Measure and runs it for the Benefit of all the People.

Railways Nationalized and running very well—National Marine Insurance and Paper Money Based on Government's Credit

By JOHN S. STEELE in Manitoba Free Press

Two months ago anyone who had declared that England would have been living under a socialist government within the next few days would have been pitied as a harmless lunatic. If he had added that the socialist government would have been administered by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill and all their colleagues of the Liberal administration, with the enthusiastic support of the Tory party, he would have been considered a dangerous madman and run off promptly to the nearest padded cell.

All these things, however, have come to pass. England today is living under a government which is so nearly socialist that the socialists can find no fault with it. Party politics have disappeared and Lloyd George, the Liberal chancellor of the exchequer, has as his right hand man in devising schemes for raising revenue and protecting the credit and financial stability of Great Britain, Austen Chamberlain, who held his job in the last Tory administration, and who was his sternest and most unrelenting critic in parliament. Mr. Asquith, the prime minister and leader of the Liberals, has as his chief helper Bonar Law, the Tory leader, and Lord Lansdowne is working hard at the foreign office as an unpaid assistant to Sir Edward Grey. The same is true in every department of the government. In England war with Germany has brought about the time described by Lord Macaulay, "When none was for a party, but all were for the state." It has all but realized the second couplet: "Then the rich man helped the poor, and the poor man loved the great." At any rate there are today in England few

men who would dare, even if they were base enough to desire it, to make an unfair profit out of the misfortunes of their fellows, or to enforce their legal rights harshly.

Even if they did try to enforce what have hitherto been their rights, they would find themselves brought up with a very short turn by the judges and the courts. English judges have ceased for the time at least to deal out law and have set themselves to doing justice tempered with mercy.

Stopping Panic

When war was declared on Germany it was seen at once that unless something was done to organize the life of the nation in accordance with the new conditions, there would be one of the most disastrous commercial and financial panics the world has ever known. The whole fabric of credit on which trade rests was shaken. Individuals hastened to withdraw gold from the bank and hoard it. There was a rush, chiefly of panic-stricken women, to buy food in large quantities and store it. People began to talk about the thousands of unemployed that would soon be walking the streets, and altogether it looked as if England were going to defeat, not by the Germans, but by her own fears.

Then the government stepped in. Half a dozen short acts of parliament were passed. Each of them contained perhaps a hundred words and took half an hour to pass thru all its stages in both houses. The most insignificant bill usually takes weeks, and these changed the whole theory of the government in Eng-

land. They were introduced, read three times in each house, one of the ministers said a few words in explanation, perhaps, and one of the former opposition leaders added a few more and they became law.

They gave the government various powers, and the government at once proceeded to exercise them.

National Railways

One of the first acts was the nationalization for the time at least of all the railways. There was none of the trouble which economists have declared would attend anything so gigantic as the nationalization of the railways of England. The government just took them. The railway staffs became, for the time being, state employees, and a committee to manage the railway system of Great Britain and Ireland was formed from the general managers of the old companies. The immediate effect was an enormous economy in working. Of course, the first work of the railways was to carry troops and military supplies during the mobilization, but it is remarkable how little the public was inconvenienced even during this period. No one who really wanted to go anywhere was unable to go. It is true that there were fewer trains and that time tables were somewhat disorganized, but the fact is that the trains got thru and carried all of the general public who wished to travel, and all the freight that had to be moved. When the mobilization was over a new time table was announced, which gave the public all the railway facilities it required, but eliminated all the wasteful and silly competition between lines covering the same districts. The work was simply

divided between them, and only trains enough to carry the traffic were run. Whether the railways ever return to private ownership or not, after the war—and there are many highly placed Englishmen who think they will not—it is certain that there will be no more of this kind of competition.

Question of Finance

The next thing the government tackled was the question of finance. Fortunately August 3 was a bank holiday so that the people were unable to rush to the banks on that day and carry off all the available gold. The government decided to extend the holiday for three days more so that the banks remained closed for the most of a week. When they reopened people had calmed down, but more than that, in the interim the government had printed and issued millions of \$5 notes—the smallest note in England hitherto has been for \$25—had made postal orders for smaller amounts legal tender and had guaranteed these notes and postal orders with all the credit of the United Kingdom. The few foolish persons who rushed to the banks to draw out their money were paid in notes and the panic was checked. Another financial step was the declaration of a moratorium postponing the payment of debts for a month.

Food Prices

In the meantime, however, there had been something like a food panic. People imagined that the German fleet would make the import of food impossible. Prices began to soar and people began to rush to the stores to buy food for

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Falling in at Simpsey's

By Theodore Goodridge Roberts

The F. Barclay Newkins were what are known as "sports" in the woods of New Brunswick. Tho they had been in the Right Branch country six times, after moose and caribou never had they been of it. Their camp, with its up-to-date cooking-range and its porcelain-lined bath, was the wonder of half a county.

Now the F. Barclay Newkins were on their way out to civilization, having steadied their jaded nerves with a month in the wilderness, and having killed moose, deer, and caribou to the limit allowed by law. The time of year was about the end of October. Early that morning they had parted with their cook and their handyman. Of their two guides, one had started down the Moose-Leg at dawn, with a canoe-load of their kit, and Joe Coombes was still with them.

The shortest way out from their camp to the railway at Deever's Mills was by way of the Moose-Leg. But the Moose-Leg can only be run at a season of high water. In a dry time it will not float anything larger than a half-pound trout. Now the stream was filled to overflowing with the autumnal drainage of millions of acres of forests and the leakage of the big lakes to the north. It clashed and boiled and snored down its shallow-rock-studded channel.

It was noon; and for five hours Joe had "snubbed" the canoe down that clattering path. Yard by yard, in the sweat of his brow, he had eased her down from menace to menace.

"Snubbing" a loaded canoe down swift water requires nerve, skill, and strength; but the Newkins did not find it a difficult mode of progression. Mrs. Newkins sat on an air-cushion, facing the guide and the stern of the canoe. She was draped in a fur cloak and two blankets. She was mildly interested in watching the flashings and bendings of the long pole of spruce in Joe's crafty hands.

Mr. Newkin sat with his back against his wife's, facing the bow of the canoe. He too, had an air cushion under him, and fur and blankets over him. He smoked an excellent cigar. From beneath the lowered brim of his soft hat he watched the bow of the slender craft dart down as if to split itself upon some foam-tangled fang of rock, hang so for a few seconds, swing slowly and inquiringly to the right or left, then nose its way into some narrow channel and slip thru to face and outwit the next lurking danger.

It was noon. Fifteen miles of the Moose-Leg had been safely negotiated. Then, quicker than you can read of it, the over-taxed pole broke fair in the middle—Joe lost his balance and plunged into the stream—the canoe righted itself and sprang forward, struck a snag with its bow, swung around and caught its stern in the roots of a cedar, broke its back, and rid itself of its load.

Joe came right end up with a snort, grabbed Mrs. Newkin by her swirling skirts and one trim ankle, and dragged her unceremoniously ashore. Then he reached for Mr. Newkin, and landed him by the collar.

The sportsman held a small wooden box in his arms. Two such boxes had been aboard the canoe, one containing a useful assortment of medicines, liniments and plasters, and the other a diminished but still desirable store of cigars and cigarettes. As Mr. Newkin lay dripping among the cedar roots, he hoped that he had salvaged the latter of these two boxes; but he hadn't!

The air cushions danced merrily away down the racing stream, followed by a small leather bag, the water-tight depository of choice tobacco, and a large, open box in which much excellent food, all ready to be eaten, had been stowed by the cook that very morning.

"Now that's too bad!" said Joe, in a somewhat strained and artificial tone of voice—for he had remembered his

company in time. "Bother that old pole, anyhow!"

"It is unfortunate, certainly," said Mrs. Newkin.

Mr. Newkin did not say anything just then. He was busy hooking fragments of a water-soaked cigar out of his mouth with the index finger of his right hand.

The guide glanced to the right, and immediately his dripping face brightened.

"Guess we've gone an' fell in at Simpsey's—at Bill Simpsey's," he said. "Well, I call that luck! There ain't another clearin' on Moose-Leg, an' here we've gone an' bust the old canoe slap in front of Bill's door!"

A short scramble thru black mud, black water, snakelike alders, and cross-piled cedars brought them to higher ground, a fringe of spruces, and a clearing. In the middle of the clearing stood a log house and a log barn. Blue smoke curled up into the gray air from the rusty stovepipe which protruded from the roof of the shack.

"Tish Ann's got the fryin'-pan het up, ye kin bet on that!" said Joe.

At that moment, as if in answer to the remark, the door opened, and a woman stood in full view of the castaways. A tousled head appeared on either side of her, one in line with her

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed Mrs. Simpsey, the moment she detected the dripping condition of her visitors. "Why, ye must hev fell in! So it's you, Joe Coombes? Well, I never did!"

"These here are Mr. an' Missus Newkin, the sports ye've heard about," shouted Joe, in reply. "My pole bust-ed an' we got upst into the drink, Tish Ann—an' the whole outfit gone on downstream ahead with Peter Sacobie!"

"Sakes alive! Ye don't tell me!" exclaimed Mrs. Simpsey.

By this time the groups were face to face. Mrs. Simpsey put out a hard, red hand and grasped Mrs. Newkin's dripping glove.

"Happy to meet ye, ma'am," she said. "Massy me, but ye surely do look like a drowned hen! And yer man, too—leastways, yer gent, as I should say. I've grown that rough in my talk ye wouldn't hardly believe it, livin' up here so far away from the settlements."

"Thank you, you are very kind," murmured Mrs. Newkin.

They pressed forward at a good pace, for already the wind was striking cold upon their water-soaked clothing. Mrs. Newkin shivered. Mr. Newkin sneezed. Mrs. Simpsey grabbed each by an arm and increased their speed.

"Goodness gracious, but ye'll be lucky if ye don't both die with new-

water he leaned up again a colt's hind legs. Yep, that's the truth. Trustin'! Well, I guess!"

"Is there a canoe here?" asked Mrs. Newkin.

"No, ma'am. Bill's took it away up north of the lakes with him," replied Joe.

"Where is the nearest? How long will it take you to get one?" she asked.

"Maybe there's a canoe on Paddle Lake, ma'am, an' agin maybe there ain't one this side Dave Paxton's camp on Middle Brook," replied Joe. "It'll sure take me a good few days, ma'am, even if I hev the luck to find a canoe on the lake, for 'twill mean wadin' all the way."

"There seems to be nothing else to do, however," said Mr. Newkin. "You must start early in the morning."

Just then Mrs. Simpsey returned to the kitchen with both arms full of a variety of dry, clean garments. She spread them about on the backs of chairs.

"Here's all ye need, Mrs. Newkin, to rig ye snug an' warm from the skin out," she said. "An' here's all-wool linders an' sich of Bill's for Mr. Newkin, an' his Sunday suit that he ain't wore since Uncle John's buryin' down to the mills last June. As for ye, Joe, here's all-wool, dry an' clean, but nothin' fancy. Now, Joe, ye kin jist climb that ladder an' change yerself in the loft—an' mind ye don't come down again till these folks is ready. You two, ma'am, do the same right here by the stove. I'll take the young ones into the bedroom. Holler if ye want anything, an' give me a yell when ye're all changed."

Twenty minutes later, Mrs. Newkin knocked on the bedroom door. Mrs. Simpsey and the children entered immediately, and Joe descended from the loft.

The sportsman was seated uneasily in a rocking chair. On his feet were purple woolen socks and low shoes, laced with rusty strings. Bill had worn these shoes at his wedding and at many a barn dance. The black coat had been made by a dressmaker down at the mills. The trousers, which were also black, gripped the upper legs like tights and flared out at the ankles. Inside, out of sight, but not out of mind, the undergarments of all-wool did their worst. Never before in all his long life had F. Barclay Newkin felt his sartorial equipment as now.

Mrs. Newkin was more fortunate in her change—and more comfortable. The skirt of the home-made woolen dress stood out stiffly from her trim waist, giving her a quaint, girlish, last-century appearance.

The dinner was of fried salt pork, boiled potatoes, and, in honor of the guests, a pot of coffee. Of course, all ate together at the kitchen table. It was the first time the Newkins had ever eaten at the same board with one of their guides. Joe and Tish Ann used their knives as some people, including the Newkins, use forks.

As soon as the meal was finished, the "sports" borrowed heavy boots and escaped from the hot and noisy cabin to the chill and silent clearing.

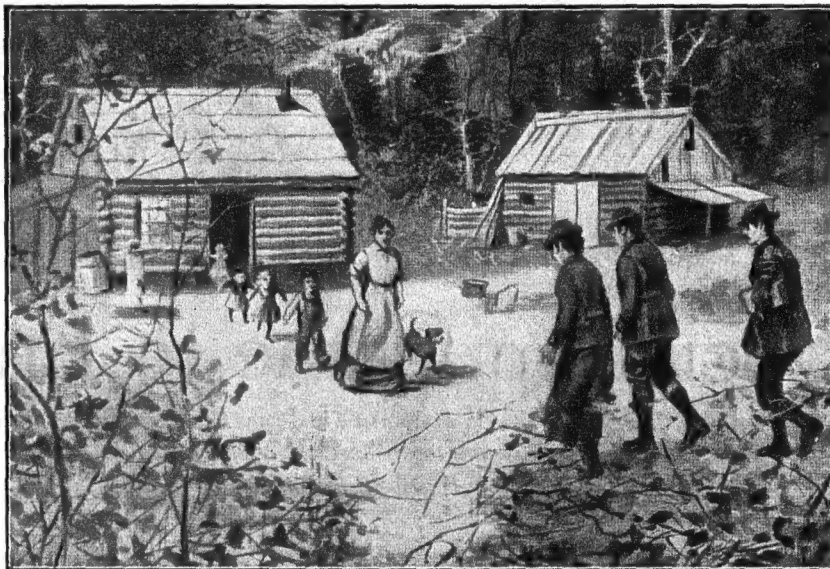
"This is terrible!" exclaimed Mr. Newkin. "These all-wool abominations are simply flaying me!"

"And what a talker she is," returned the lady. "My head rings. But she means well, I am sure. She is doing her best to make us comfortable."

The long, gray afternoon dragged itself away, and at last supper time arrived. Mr. Newkin retired to the bedroom immediately after the evening meal, unable to endure Bill's undershirt another minute.

Next morning, Joe set out on his journey immediately after a breakfast eaten by lamp light. The Newkins accompanied him to the edge of the clearing,

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"Why, ye must hev fell in"

waist, the other not much above her knee.

"Bless my soul! Two children!" exclaimed Mr. Newkin.

"Four, sir," corrected Joe. "I guess t'other two is clavin' at the back of her skirts this very minute, tryin' to git their heads out somehow."

The F. Barclay Newkins halted like one man.

"I think we had better—ah—pass right on," said the sportsman.

"It would prove to be the wisest course, I am sure," said the lady.

Joe gaped at them in pained astonishment and pity.

"Pass right on?" he stammered.

"But where'd ye pass on to? There ain't another house of any kind whatsoever inside fifteen mile of this here—an' the canoe gone, an' the woods full of water up to a moose's bell!"

"True," returned Mr. Newkin. "We must make the best of it, Caroline, until Joe procures another canoe."

II

The three continued their advance upon Bill Simpsey's farmstead. The woman had left the cabin, and was now walking swiftly toward them, trailed by a boy of seven, a girl of five, and a yet smaller Simpsey of uncertain sex. The fourth and last of the brood remained in the open doorway, fist in mouth, staring out upon the big world of the clearing like a young bird from its nest.

mony," she cried. "I've heard tell how tender you city folks are—worse nor young turkeys, Bill says."

"I assure you—" began the sportsman, with cool dignity; but at that moment she pushed him into the kitchen, almost on top of the baby with the mouthful of fist.

"Stand up to the stove, the three of ye," commanded Tish Ann, "whilst I hunt out some dry clothes. Bill's away cruisin' timber for Sandy Fraser, an' won't be home afore the middle of nex' month, so ye'll hev to excuse him; but I guess I kin fix ye all up as well as Bill could, anyhow."

She entered the bedroom adjoining the kitchen, followed by the eldest of the four children. The Newkins and Joe crowded close to the stove, and steamed like wet socks.

Mr. Newkin was about to address his wife when he felt a tug at the left leg of his knickerbockers. Glancing down, he beheld the youngest of the four children moored to him trustingly with a grubby hand just above his knee. He stared, shifted his feet uneasily, and forgot what he had intended to say. Both Joe and the lady noticed the cause of his uneasiness.

"These here Simpseys are the trustin'est fambly ye ever saw, sir," remarked the guide. "That's how Bill got the scar on his face. When he was a little feller, he was that trustin' in his

The Mail Bag

CO-OPERATION AND LUMBER PRICES

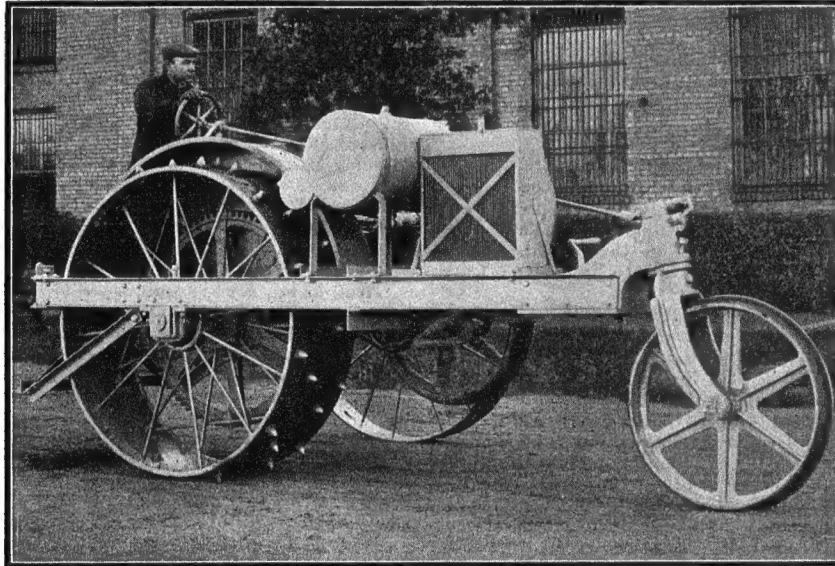
Editor, Guide:—More than one year ago the Vanguard Co-operative Supply Company decided to go into the lumber business, notwithstanding the fact that six old line companies were doing business in our town of perhaps three hundred inhabitants.

For a number of months these companies ignored us saying that we would soon go out of business. They tried in every possible way to find where we were getting our lumber, but the jobbing firm with which we did business billed in such a way that no one could tell where it was shipped from. Failing to cut us off from our base of supply, they decided that it would be necessary to freeze us out. The general superintendents of these companies met frequently at Vanguard, in fact far more frequently than our own local directors met. After a while they commenced cutting prices. A very clear idea of the way they combined to fix prices may be gained by taking fence posts as an illustration. About a year ago the local superintendents met to fix prices of fence posts at eighteen cents and finally decided upon seventeen cents. Now, since they have decided to freeze us out, they are selling at eleven cents. Their cut on lumber prices, however, is still more marked. Their price on dimension stuff, 12, 14 and 16 feet in length was \$32 per M. cash or \$34 on time. Now such lumber can be bought from them for \$18 per M. cash and common lumber for \$15 per M. cash. As we all know the methods being used now at Vanguard are exactly the same as the methods used by The Standard Oil Company of the U.S. to freeze out small competitors. They can well afford to sell at a loss at Vanguard, Kincaid,

Morse and a few other places where farmers have endeavored to gain relief from exorbitant prices by engaging in the lumber business themselves, because, as I understand, they still sell at their old prices in other places.

If we were in the U.S. we would be

line company to charge more at one point than at another, except when warranted by differences in freight rates. If we had such a law in Saskatchewan we would be protected and the farmers of this great province would be assured of being able to purchase lumber at



A New Three-wheel Light Tractor now being Tested in Western Canada—Side View

protected. These companies would be taken for combining in restraint of trade and punishment administered that would put a stop to such practices. I understand that in North Dakota a law has been passed making it unlawful for a

reasonable prices. When will our government furnish us relief?

L. J. WALTER,
Man. Vanguard Co-operative Supply Co.

DUTIES ON SUGAR AND SPIRITS

Editor, Guide:—I see by your recent issue that the increased tariff on liquors is 25 per cent., cigarettes 16 2-3 per cent., sugar, raw, 147 per cent., and refined 95 per cent.

Now it looks to me as tho the government ought to take a "sober second thought" and reduce that duty on sugar—no, not reduce it, but remove it altogether, and increase the duty on spirits and cigarettes and tobacco to about 100 per cent. Why? Well, simply because sugar is an absolute necessity and entirely harmless, while spirits are as a beverage unnecessary and tend to increase an appetite for themselves, with the ultimate outcome of searing a man's conscience, dethroning his reason and making him incapable of properly conducting himself or his business. Hence spirits act as an enemy to the government by debasing its citizens. Cigarettes speak for themselves thru the sallow face and shaky fingers of the user. As editor of the paper that will do the greatest force for equity and justice in Canada, I would like to see you use your influence with the government to try to correct this unjustified tax on a household necessity.

H. G. AHERN.

Gahern, Alta.

TRAITORS IN CANADA

Editor, Guide:—I wonder would your many readers be interested to know the result of the investigation into food prices promised by Sir R. L. Borden, which I told of in my letter in your issue of September 30? Well, the matter was referred to Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, who wrote me that the rise in sugar could be accounted for by a duty of about one cent a pound, that

Continued on Page 11

Are Light Tractors Wanted?

In an article in the American Thresherman for September, P. S. Rose discusses "The Light Weight Tractor Situation." In the commencement he states that, "Public interest in the tractor situation in this country centres almost entirely in those of light weight capable of pulling from two to four or perhaps six plows." This question of tractor farming is a very timely one and is worthy of some discussion when present conditions are considered. There has been in the past a tendency on the part of farmers to work their land with tractor power, the large, high powered engines being everywhere employed. Such machines, however, were found to be less economical for many reasons than horses in the majority of instances and, as a consequence, many of these large tractors are today lying discarded in the fence corners. Just now, however, interest is again being directed towards the utilization of tractor power, altho a modification as to size required is evident everywhere. The reasons for this renewed interest as seen by P. S. Rose are in brief as follows:—"First and foremost is the high cost of maintenance for work animals. A careful survey of this problem made by the writer last year shows that the average animal maintenance charge for the entire United States is \$118.20. This includes the cost of feed, housing, care, shoeing, depreciation and veterinary charges, but does not include the losses due to accidents or deaths. The next important item is that of the human labor required to operate animal power. About the largest power unit that can be operated by one man is a six-horse team; more often it is a four-horse team. This makes the cost of operation high. Moreover, a horse's capacity is strictly limited. It can not work more than eight or ten hours a day and during hot weather in mid-summer the risk is often too great to put him in the field at all. . . . And then, horses are high in price and with the increasing demands for more power and the demands for cavalry horses in Europe, they are sure to go higher. No wonder then, when all these things are considered and all the grains are soaring in price and the cost of maintenance is skyrocketing, that farmers are casting longing

eyes at all forms of mechanical power. They would be very inefficient business men if they did not.

War a Factor

Added to all this are the uncertainties of the great European war, and the consequent curtailment of production of the foreign countries. This country will be called upon to furnish food stuffs for its own people and in large part for the enormous foreign armies numbering up-

wards of 20,000,000 men and hundreds of horses. The farmers of this country will have to exert themselves next season to meet the demands. All grains now have reached record prices and no one can see the end. But this is not the worst. During the last decade all of the industries of this country have depended upon Europe for its labor supply. Our rough work in the shops on the railroads and in general contracting has been done by laborers from Europe who come over by

tens of thousands every spring. Next spring, if the war lasts that long, and all indications point that it will, this supply will be absolutely shut off. Labor will be scarce and high priced, and agriculture, which in this country depends largely upon itinerant laborers, will suffer most of all. The labor problem in America next summer bids fair to be most serious and the only apparent relief lies in the use of engines. Even after the war is over with it will require most of Europe's able bodied men to clear away the debris and rehabilitate their ruined countries.

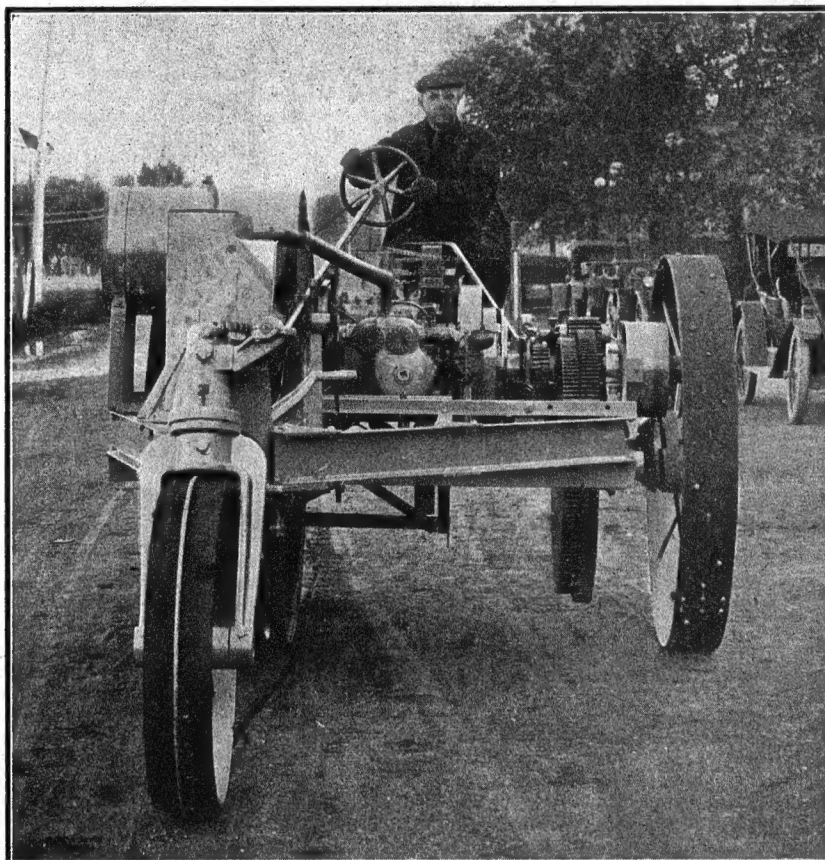
Better Tillage Possible

There is one other reason why farmers are looking longingly toward the tractor and that is for better tillage. Modern scientific agriculture calls for fifty per cent. deeper plowing, and for plowing when the soil is in the right condition when the weeds have attained a certain growth, and when certain insect pests are in a certain stage of their development.

To plow fifty per cent. deeper requires the expenditure of a great deal more power and that means adding enormously to the number of our work animals if the work is done by animal power. When we stop to consider that the horses and mules now consume one-quarter of the agricultural products of the country the addition of enough more to do the work required would be well nigh prohibitive. And, even if such an addition of animals should prove profitable, where would we find the human labor to operate them? If we are to plow when the weeds and insects are at a certain stage of development, as we are told we must, it is evident the work will have to be crowded ahead rapidly and at a season of the year when the weather is extremely hot and dangerous for work animals.

Regarding this matter of controlling insect pests, the state experiment stations of the West have published statements showing that if plowing is done at certain times the ravages of the Hessian fly can be controlled. But their recommendations, if carried out, would require plowing the whole wheat area of the West within certain very narrow limits of time. Evidently this is impossible with anything

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The Same Engine—Front View

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

INDEPENDENCE IN HOME MAKING

The auction rooms are a perfect criterion of the passing fashions in furniture. Today they are flooded with the good substantial chair of golden oak, which has been ousted by craftsman stuff in weathered finish. Tomorrow the weathered oak, driven out by the fumed comes hurrying in and the day after, fumed oak, supplanted by willow tables and chairs joins the ranks of passing fashions. So the thing goes on, year after year, in an endless procession, people doing over their homes and changing their furniture to keep up with the fashion.

Some of the fashions that come and go in the procession are unspeakably ugly and deserve no better fate than sudden death. Others again are both beautiful and useful and their relegation to the auction rooms is a reproach to the taste of the owners.

At any rate the whole idea of furnishing one's house to please one's neighbor has a flavor of cheap subservience that is, to say the least, deplorable. Homes should be furnished comfortably, suitably and beautifully and then allowed to grow rich in associations.

Comfort involves chairs that are easy to sit in, lounges that are good to lie on, lights conveniently placed to read by, and such a general serviceability in colors and fabrics as is necessary to produce ease of mind on the part of the inhabitants of the room.

For a room to be suitably furnished it must fill the particular needs of the family, be designed in harmony with the architecture of the house and in perfect keeping with the general style of living of the inmates. There are many ways in which rooms are unsuitably furnished. Often the wife of a huge two hundred pound man chooses chairs with little spindley legs and straight backs for her parlor. They probably are both big and strong enough to support his bulk and weight, but they don't look it and the effect is unrestful in the extreme.

Again in a small seven-roomed house one comes across a prim little drawing or reception room with pale rose curtains and stiff little mahogany chairs, and looking for all the world as if it had been transplanted from some more pretentious dwelling. It strikes a wrong note.

Sometimes one even finds the severely plain craftsman furniture in a strictly formal type of house such as the Colonial and the two things, admirable in themselves, clash together audibly.

If only people would have the good sense to be natural in furnishing their homes, buying such things as are best suited to their needs and not cluttering their houses up with promiscuous ornaments and senseless gim-cracks, because some industrious salesman assures them it is "the latest thing!" There should be no set fashion in furnishings except beauty and durability.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HOMELESS AND CHILDLESS WOMEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Some time ago I read in the woman's page of the weekly Free Press an article entitled, "The Homeless and Childless Women of Manitoba," in which it was stated that the law recognizes only one parent, the father, he having the power to take the child from its mother and give it to strangers, and more than that, to reach back from the grave and by his will to snatch the new-born babe from its mother. Now, tho in the most of our homes, founded as they are on love, such a law has no power to harm, yet none the less it is an injustice and puts a slur upon every mother while such a law exists. Nor is it right for us to sit down and leave an evil law to bring unhappiness to less fortunate mothers. Surely it is but necessary for our men to know that such is indeed the law to rouse them to change it. We do not claim that a mother should have paramount right, but certainly she is entitled to a claim equal to that of the father.

This law has, I have read, been rectified in several of the states. Can you tell me if any of our provinces have done so?

I enclose a few lines I wrote thinking maybe a scrap of verse might catch the eye and arouse thought, but perhaps you will judge both this and it as best suited for the W.P.B. Hoping for a kindlier fate and wishing the page long life and success, I am,

M. M. DICKSON.

To the best of my knowledge there is no province in Canada where mothers are equal guardians of their children with fathers.

F.M.B.

FAVORITE RECIPES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed please find twenty cents for which please send me the three booklets, "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," "Maternity," and "How to Teach the Truth to Children."

I will say I enjoy reading your page very, very much and think you are doing a splendid work.

Will send a few of my favorite recipes that I hope will be useful to someone.

Extra Good White Fruit Cake—One cup of sugar, two eggs, one tablespoonful soft butter, one-half cup of sour cream, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful vanilla, one-half teaspoonful orange extract, two and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half cup or more of currants, the same of seeded raisins, cut in halves, one-half cup of mixed peel, a pinch of salt.

Beat eggs and sugar until very light, add butter, stir till smooth; then add extracts and cream in which the soda has been added. Stir in the milk with the cream, then add the flour, baking powder and salt, last of all the fruit and peel.

Oatmeal Cookies—These are very good, too. One cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, two cups of rolled oats, one cup of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one egg, about one-half cup of milk.

Mix the sugar and butter together and work that into the dry ingredients with your fingers. Beat the egg and mix it

with the milk, add to the first mixture. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Best regards to you and all the readers.

LINDA R. MATTSO.

WANTS TO JOIN HOMEMAKERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was a member of the Home Loving Hearts in the Free Press, but since that paper discontinued our page and kept on those silly funny pictures and that absurd detective story in preference, I feel quite hurt and disgusted, and so do a great many Home Loving Hearts in this district. However, we cannot change the pleasure of the great "I Ams" (business and other men), so I am going to quit the Free Press, as we just took the paper on account of that page.

We have always taken the Grain Growers' Guide and I hope to join the Country Homemakers and belong to something. I notice in your article on "Marriage and Nationality" just another instance of woman being on even a lower standing than a man's horse, or dog, or cat, since the animals—lucky beasts—can run away, without losing their means of livelihood, and it is no disgrace for them to leave home, either. However, the real manly men are asserting themselves and I believe that with a few more shocks, women will have the privilege of voting and be considered human, at least. My good man is a canny Scotsman and very much in favor of woman suffrage, banishing the bar, and the wife and mother having the control of the children, a comfortable home and a horse and buggy to get to town or to the neighbors to rest her nerves, which, goodness knows, need a change and rest, at least once a week.

I have quite a few good books that I would send to other book-worms to read, and pay postage one way in exchange for other books, a list on application, each to return the books borrowed.

I am sending twenty cents for those three little books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," "Maternity," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the

World." Thanking you for the trouble of sending these, I am,

LUCKY LAURA.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

This being a year of financial stringency, most of us will have to make such Christmas presents as we give at all. So The Guide has arranged to print, earlier than usual, its special offer of transfer embroidery patterns, which you will find elsewhere in this issue. Each package costs twenty-five cents and contains fifty transfer patterns, including designs for almost every conceivable sort of embroidery. There are decorations for shirt waists, underwear, babies apparel, sofa cushions, centre pieces and scarfs. Order early so that you may have time to use them at your leisure.

SOME WAYS OF ECONOMIZING

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your article on Old Maids struck me as pretty true. I have seen some men who were very much old maids. I have also seen some little children who reminded me of grandmothers.

I see a great deal these days in the papers about economy. We are advised to economize in every way we can. Now, that's all right, but as the war news these days seems so unreliable, I think we might economize and stop taking newspapers. They say paper is short. If it's so, why don't they cut out a few of the advertisements; a great majority of them are not looked at, anyway. Another way to economize is to cut out the telephones. They are expensive luxuries and we used to live just as happily without them once, why not now?

The townspeople seem very anxious to send their unemployed out on the farms. The farmers will be kept busy trying to keep themselves, I think.

I am only a girl, so I guess I am not supposed to know anything about such matters.

May I become a member, Miss Beynon? I see so many nice letters and sensible ones. Please tell us your ideas of economy.

JULIETTE.

You are very welcome to join our circle, my dear young friend, but don't be too hard upon the newspapers. They can't leave out the advertisements because they are what makes a paper pay. That is the one way a newspaper can't economize and continue to exist.

F.M.B.

TASTY DISHES

Adirondack Corn Bread—Soft, without melting, two level tablespoonfuls of butter. Separate five eggs; beat the yolks, add one pint of milk, one cupful of cornmeal, and one cupful of flour. When smooth add the butter, a half-teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, and four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat until well mixed, and stir in lightly and swiftly the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Grease a shallow pan, turn in the mixture, and bake, in a moderately quick oven, forty minutes. Serve hot. This is an exceedingly good, but very expensive corn bread.

Southern Rice Bread—Beat one egg, without separating, until light; add one cupful of milk, a half-teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of cornmeal, and one cupful of cold boiled rice; beat thoroughly; then add a half-cupful of flour sifted with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beat, stir in four extra tablespoonfuls of milk, turn at once into greased layer-cake pans, and bake in a hot oven thirty minutes. Turn out one cake, spread it with butter, put another on top, spread it with butter, put the third on top, dust with powdered sugar, and send to the table.

Mush Bread—Put one pint of milk in a saucepan over the fire, add one cupful of cornmeal, stir until you have a smooth mush; take from the fire, add a half-teaspoonful of salt and the yolks of four eggs; mix thoroughly, fold in the well-beaten whites of the eggs, turn into a baking-dish and bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderately quick oven. Serve in the dish in which it was baked; with panned tomatoes, with cream sauce, it makes an excellent supper.



The first year of her married life Jennie Tightwad found that what she had looked upon in the past as hard labor had been luxurious leisure compared with her present employment. She worked early and late, helping John in the fields when her work was done in the house. John Tightwad was one of those terrific workers who, feeling no physical limitations himself is intolerant of them in others.

That fall, thru their combined efforts, they cleared off a large part of the debt on the hired machinery. Jennie had saved her husband the salary of a hired man, which might fairly be reckoned at twenty-five dollars a month and the hired man's board at another ten dollars a month, making in all a saving of about two hundred and forty-five dollars for the seven months hired help has generally to be kept. She did less work than a hired man, certainly, but relieving her husband of household responsibility she enabled him to do more.

She was not offered any of the crop returns nor was she consulted about the disposition of them. John told her in a general way what he was going to do with the money.

DEAL WITH THE SCOTCH HOUSE

Duchess Sports Coat

Direct from the Manufacturers to your Home

ALL DUTY AND \$3.50 CARRIAGE PAID

Send Bust measure, length of Sleeve and Back and Color desired

This charming Coat in light weight, fleecy cloth, smartly cut and well finished. Can be had in Tango and all the leading colors.

These coats are very fashionable and are just the thing for chilly evenings. This is a great bargain and well worth \$5.00.

Remember we pay all duty and postal charges. Only a limited number of these coats, so don't delay. Send an express order or Canadian note by registered letter to

CAMERON & CO.
(Dept. 37)
"The Scotch House"
164 HOWARD ST.
GLASGOW
SCOTLAND

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me \$50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—
F. R. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Then write at once for particulars. We will show you just how to do it. Send a postal to The Circulation Manager, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

it had been found necessary to impose. Well, that would account for its being \$7.00 a hundred here, as it was \$6.00 before war was declared. It is now \$8.50, but, of course, what is a dollar here or there to our large-minded legislators? He encouraged me by saying that they are paying ten cents a pound in England. Also that the flour would likely be cheaper when the new wheat came in. Ogilvie's second grade flour is as good as our mills' first, and I can buy them for the same price, and Ogilvie's mills are some distance from Wainwright.

Ontario is glutted with fruit, but we pay \$1.35 a case for peaches, \$1.10 to \$1.35 for plums, \$2.50 for a little box of fall apples, or three pounds for a quarter; 65 cents a basket for grapes. But Mr. Crother says they had had opinions from fifty-seven points in Canada and they were all satisfied. (N.B.—This is the fifty-eighth and it isn't.) So all this high-falutin' balderdash about the food supplies being in the hands of the Dominion Government is bombastic moonshine. The papers that print it are well-meaning, but it's all inoperative where needed most.

The fact of the matter is that we haven't a paternal government; it is not in touch with the people. But its "sons" are expected to starve for it, to fight for the country, fly the flag and all that. Now, that is all right, so long as that flag stands for good laws and equality to all. But, when all's said and done, the main business of life is living and getting a living. If a flag, a country, or a party represents something that helps smooth the business of getting a living, the strong right arm will fight for that something, but when a party, a country or a flag represents something that squeezes the sugar from the baby's pap food, but protects the fat, black cigar of the politician, a something that expects a man in jeans to render up his life, but unduly taxes his cheap plug of tobacco, a something that will seize his few sticks of furniture for rent, but protect big men with homes a-plenty, then some day the right arm will refuse to fight, will refuse to wave the flag, will refuse to mark the ballot for a traitorous party.

There is a German in this vicinity who, they say, goes every day to a big secluded hill, waves his arms aloft, and shouts "Hoch der Kaiser!" Between times he goes about his business and bothers no one. Believe me, there are worse traitors in the country than he. Legislators who are untrue to the trust reposed in them by the people are worse than he is. Bad government in any part of the Empire will do more to destroy the Empire than a German victory. The flag that we in Canada must look to is not one on Trafalgar Square in old London, but the one over our own town or city hall or provincial parliament buildings. It represents British rule to us. To the people of Manitoba the "deal" that they get represents British rule to them. The legislators of Manitoba or Alberta deal out British law. If these laws are not in the spirit of British fair play, then are these legislators traitors, then, is the Empire assailed. If the "deal" he gets is not of a sort to make the man with the dinner-pail want to go and fight for yonder flag on the city hall, then are the Empire's defences shot away.

Now when we left Manitoba a little over a year ago, we left property in Winnipeg, the returns from which we intended to use to establish ourselves on a purchased homestead in this locality. Furthermore, we incurred certain liabilities here, with these agreements of sale as security. Now, with this moratorium passed, our man may pay us or not, as he sees fit. How are we to meet our liabilities? Give an order on the Manitoba Government? Our man may pay us and we may not be inconvenienced, but if he does it will not be because of good laws, but in spite of bad ones.

Then I say, let our legislators beware of the steps that they take. It is with them that a great responsibility lies to fight the battle at home and do it as well as do the noble men at the front. There are victories to be won back of the firing line, and defeats to be guarded against.

MRS. J. J. ARMSTRONG.
Wainwright, Alta.

The more common secret of want of success in life is a tendency to let things drift.—Lord Morley.

SEND FOR

The New 1915 Dingwall Jewellery Catalogue

Everything in this book is of value much above the usual; it is sold with the same careful attention to your slightest wishes, and under the same guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money refunded—that has made the *Dingwall* name so well known throughout Western Canada. This handsome book costs you nothing. Will you not write for it today? Merely fill in and mail the coupon below.

Many Grain Growers will be in Winnipeg on Nov. 4 next to attend their Company's Annual Meeting. We extend to one and all a hearty welcome to our store. You will find here the utmost courtesy and a stock replete in every detail, at prices to suit every purse. A souvenir would be a fitting token of your visit. [Better still, make this an opportunity to select your Christmas gifts.

D. R. DINGWALL, LIMITED
COR. PORTAGE AVE. AND MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

COUPON

D. R. DINGWALL, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me, free of charge, your New 1915 Jewellery Catalogue.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

G.G.G.

COAL

The New Coal Fields in the mountains west of Edmonton are producing the best Coal in Canada, without exception. Try once and see—you will agree with us.

REMEMBER THESE:
ENTWISTLE - YELLOWHEAD

If your Dealer can't supply you—write to us

North West Coal Co. Box 1765 Edmonton, Alta.

Special Shoe Sale for Grain Growers!

This Sale has been organized solely to show our out-of-town customers the striking values we offer in footwear. When coming in to The Grain Growers' Grain Co.'s Annual Meeting it will certainly pay you to visit our BIG UPSTAIRS STORE. We are above high rents, which explains the extraordinary low prices. Walk upstairs and save money.

Look at the following Values

Ladies' Fine Shoes



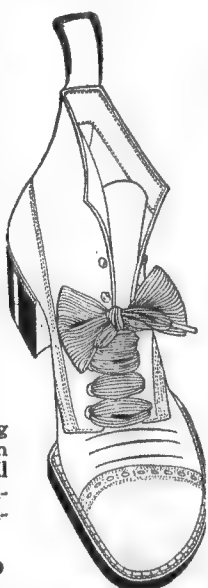
Made in Gun Metal, Tan Calf, Black Suede, Patent Leather with dull leather tops and Patent with cloth tops. All widths, all sizes. Regular price, \$3.50. Clip the coupon below and get this shoe for

\$3.00

Men's Boots

Made in Gun Metal, Tan Calf and Box Calf. Medium or Double Soles, Goodyear Welted. All sizes, all widths. Regular price, \$4.50.

Clip the coupon below and get this shoe for

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Even if you are not coming to Winnipeg this offer is open to you and is good until Nov. 30, 1914. We guarantee these shoes to be exactly as here shown.

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ON EVERY PURCHASE MADE THAT AMOUNTS TO \$3.50 OR OVER, we will deduct 50c from the purchase price on presentation of this coupon, and 25c on purchases from \$1.50 to \$3.00. REMEMBER that every pair of boots, and shoes in the store has already been cut to bedrock, but regardless of this fact we will deduct 25c to 50c more, if you will bring this coupon with you or mail it with order. You lose money if you miss this sale. Remember the address—

NEW YORK SHOE HOUSE, 264 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG
Upstairs over Woolworth's new 5, 10 and 15 cent store

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

MINTO FLOURISHING

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed please find cheque for \$35.75 (less exchange), being our dues for 1914. We have seventy-one members and our Association is in good standing. We had a meeting on the 30th September, with nearly all the members present, and have ordered five cars of coal and one car of apples and expect to handle flour and feed after awhile.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. H. McKINNON,
Sec'y Minto Ass'n.

A WELCOME GIFT

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to inform you that at a meeting of our Association, held October 3, a

motion was passed asking me to forward you, as secretary of the M.G.G.A., \$50, to be used as you may best deem advisable. Kindly let me know when you wish the money sent.

Yours truly,

D. S. BLACK,
Sec'y Oak River Branch M.G.G.A.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains, writes: "We discussed your proposition contributing to the war relief fund, and I have been instructed to tell you that we approve of it, and we think that at least \$50 can be got from Gilbert Plains Association."

Ben Richardson, of Beaver, writes: "In reply to your letter regarding the Patriotic Fund, we held a meeting last night and had our minister give an address on the war, how it began and what it

means to us and our duty as citizens, and we had a large crowd out and decided to take up a subscription for the fund. Four collectors were appointed. The idea is to collect money and if flour is desired to purchase flour with it, but all were in favor of doing something as an Association. We will let you know as soon as we are done collecting."

Ben F. Boughen, secretary Valley River Branch, says: "Your circular under date of September 23 received, re contribution to a war relief fund, and was considered in regular meeting. A resolution was passed as follows:

"Resolved: 'That this branch of the M.G.G.A. is heartily in accord with the movement and suggests the giving of a contribution.'"

In response to the many letters (such as given above) received at the Central office from branches of the Grain Growers' Association in Manitoba, asking to have an opportunity so contribute to the "Relief Fund" for those who are suffering thru the war, the Central executive has decided to ask our different branches to take up a voluntary cash subscription as soon as can conveniently be done, in

as many of our branches as feel disposed to assist.

It is the desire of the executive that these contributions shall be made in cash and shall be purely voluntary, and every member of the Association or any farmers and others wishing to help will be given an opportunity to contribute.

A suggestion has been made to have the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association give direct to the Prince of Wales' Fund as a token of our sympathy to those in need of it, covering the refugees from Belgium and widows and orphans of British soldiers.

Contributions should be sent to the Central office, Winnipeg, and it is desirable in order to meet the views of the majority of the branches contributing, that each branch indicate how their contribution is to be spent if they have any choice in the matter. All subscriptions will be acknowledged on this page of The Guide as received.

R. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

INDUSTRIES AND THE CRISIS

A critical period in a nation's history is a good time to take stock as to what industries can be relied on in times of distress. Canada, as part of the British Empire, is now in that position. The upheaval in Europe is causing a searching of hearts, a looking around us, as it were, for the source of our strength. The demands of the war upon our resources have caused people to think and to attempt a proper perspective. It is interesting to note to what source thinking people look for our relief.

For the last decade our people had been trained to the idea that the future of Canada was dependent upon building up manufacturing industries, creating centres of population, building up financial institutions; promoting speculation and extension of transportation facilities. We hitched our wagon to captains of industry, lords of finance, and combinations of commercial interests.

Now, when adverse circumstances meet us, in our distress we turn away from these and look to another source for relief, some more endurable star to hitch our wagon to.

The mentality of the people of Canada has been for the last decade especially directed to relying on the building up of industries and centres of population. The people on the land were grievously taxed so as to build up industries to provide employment in cities. Boards of trade of our towns, in their anxiety to attract industries, taxed themselves and future generations with bonuses to induce manufacturers into their midst in the vain hope that thereby they would build their town into a metropolis. In order to bolster up those visions of future greatness, municipal offices and other public bodies vied with each other in instituting a carnival of extravagant expenditures by borrowing on credit, established by exaggerated reports of the fertility of our soil, and the vastness of our natural resources until we reached the limit of our borrowing powers, and the flow of money into the country ceased. Then our trouble commenced. When war was declared in Europe was an opportune time to excuse our folly by attributing the cause of our trouble to war.

It is very interesting to notice the part played in the present crisis by some of the large industries that Canada built up by her system of custom taxation; how those industries are meeting the exigencies created by our economic folly, how industries established at the expense of consumers ostensibly for the purpose of giving employment to labor meet the purpose for which they were sustained. The fact is that so soon as the stress of hard times struck so many of our largest industries closed down and left their employees to look out for themselves.

Two outstanding illustrations are the iron and steel industries and the agricultural implement manufactories.

Canada has done much for the iron and steel industry by way of cash bonuses and tariff protection. When it came the turn of the iron and steel industry to do something for Canada they failed ignominiously. No other industry has imposed so much burden on agriculture, nor has been the cause of so many abandoned farms in Canada, as the agricultural implement industries.

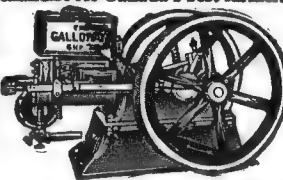
The iron and steel industry is reported in 1911 as employing upwards of 11,000 employees, and the agricultural implement industry upwards of 9,000. Giving em-

NOTICE

Save \$50 to \$300 on Engines
Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by a year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1 1/4 to 15 H. P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Spreaders
Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Separators
The new Galloway Sanitary is the most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator on the market. Gearing runs in a constant bath-in-oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 30 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.



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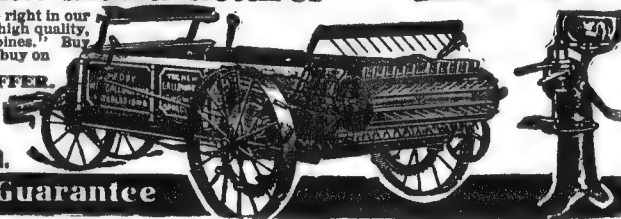
And save all middlemen's profits. Galloway machines are made right in our own factory, and sold direct to you at wholesale prices. They are high quality, proven machines. Stop paying tribute to "Trusts" and "Combinations." Buy direct and save money. Let me show you what it means to you to buy on my direct from factory, money saving plan.

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THE FARMERS' MARKET

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Prosperity works in a circle. If you buy from the city dweller the products of his industry you enable him to buy the product of yours—you help him to help you. If you support the manufacturers of Canada you help Canada's cities to grow and city people to be constantly employed—you create profits for yourself.

There is very little you need that is not "Made in Canada", and made just as well as it is made anywhere else, and sold as cheaply.

There is nothing "Made in Canada" that does not need your support now and always. Buy "Made in Canada" goods, all other things being equal.

Let Us All Pull Together

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all
communications for this page should be sent

GENTLE REMINDERS

Altho there has been a voluminous correspondence between the secretary of North Pole Union, No. 501, and the Central office, no dues have been received since very early in the year, consequently this union has been placed on the suspended list. We cannot understand why, when there appears to be such an active interest taken in U.F.A. affairs, that the business affairs of the union should not have been more closely looked after.

Energetic Union, No. 502, has not lived up to its name this year as we have received no report from the secretary, but we hope that this will be remedied in the near future, now that the busy season of the year is past, and that there will be some evidence of life from this hitherto active union.

U.F.A. NEEDED

In his last letter to this office R. O. McClay, secretary of Maple Leaf Union, No. 504, writes as follows:—

"The drought has been severe here. There are no crops with a consequent scarcity of feed and money among the members. As for myself, I expect to move up to Eckville, close to Red Deer, and I think many more of our members would move if they had the means."

We have received no further reports from Mr. McClay and the union has been placed on the suspended list, so we have concluded that Mr. McClay is no longer secretary of the union and that there has been a failure to elect a new secretary. Altho conditions in this district are very discouraging to the settlers, on that very account it should be apparent to them that their need of the U.F.A. is greater than ever before and we hope to receive notice of a revival of interest there at an early date, as this has always been one of the liveliest union in that section of the province.

AN AMALGAMATION

Sometime during the spring S. L. Hooper, of Mere Union, No. 513, wrote that the members of Sibbald Union had decided that it would be better to unite with Mere Union and so make one strong organization instead of two weak ones. This union was accomplished and the results have been very satisfactory according to subsequent reports, a branch of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. having been established at their nearest railway point and many other activities engaged in. To date the secretary has remitted dues to this office for seventy-three members. The inclusion, therefore, of the Sibbald Union on the suspended list was an error as its former members are now in good standing as members of the Mere Union.

RE-ORGANIZATION NECESSARY

Golden Chief Union, No. 506, was organized in the spring of 1913 with Chas. Kent secretary-treasurer and a remittance made for four members. Apparently little progress was made from this time on as shortly afterwards all correspondence from this point ceased. We should be only too glad to hear of or give any assistance to the re-organization of this union, as we are confident that their need of the U.F.A. is as great as it was a year ago.

AN ALARMING SILENCE

The last communication from W. J. Peck, of Four Ways Union, No. 507, was in the form of a request for prices on gopher poison. Altho this union is still in good standing, we are wondering for what purpose the gopher poison was used as the absence of reports recently would seem rather ominous in view of this request.

HOW'S COLHOLME?

Colholme Local Union, No. 508, was another one of our unions organized in the spring of 1913, which for some reason also became dormant shortly after organization and remained so until this summer. The re-organization was effected with the assistance of Messrs. Fee and Dunkley, of Northampton Union. Up to this time, however, the only indication of the activity of this union has been a small purchase of supplies. We are at a loss

to understand why the membership dues from this union have not been forwarded and cannot think that it is because of lack of funds in the treasury of this union, as we understand that a considerable sum was turned over to the present secretary from the old organization, but as no report or remittance has been made, Colholme Union should properly be placed on the suspended list.

SWALWELL QUIET

Swalwell Union, No. 509, is apparently at a standstill having made no gain in membership dues this year to our knowledge. No reports have reached us from the newly appointed secretary of this union beyond the one letter in which was enclosed dues for thirteen members.

ALTORADO RE-INSTATED

Altorado Union, No. 268, published among our list of suspended unions, is now re-instated and re-appears on our list of active unions, having forwarded dues for seventeen members.

A LEIGHTON NOTE

Leighton Union, No. 512, is credited on our books with dues for fifteen members, but no accounts have reached us on any of the union's activities.

WHY THIS SLUMBER?

Ranching Union, No. 516, and Rose-lynn Union, No. 517, apparently have made no progress since organization and have not reported this year at all. These cases are by no means unusual, for unions are enthusiastic enough at organization, but die in their early infancy. It would be interesting to hear from some of these unions as to the cause of their hibernation.

CLEMENS WORKING

One of our active unions is Clemens, No. 522, Henry R. Rice, of Clemens, secretary. The union has a membership of twenty-five, fully paid up, and is very interested in co-operative purchasing, etc. In the last letter received the secretary reports that they have taken orders for nearly three carloads of Drumheller coal, which they have been able to secure at a considerable saving.

RED ROSE UNION

Red Rose Union, No. 523, is credited on our books with nineteen paid up members for this year. J. F. Portfors, secretary of the union, reports regularly and in his last letter to this office informed us that there were twenty-eight paid up members on his books. Doubtless a remittance will be coming thru shortly which will give this union an increase in membership over last year.

A STIMULANT NEEDED

Metiskow Branch of the U.F.A. got away to a good start in 1913, with a membership of twenty-two, but is now dormant. As there are so many unions to which the same thing has happened we should like to hear from any of their officers or members with suggestions as to means of revival.

WANT CO-OPERATIVE STORE

J. A. Dunkley, the energetic secretary of Northampton Union, No. 525, has remitted for twenty-three members so far this year. Crops in this district were very poor this year, but the union is not discouraged on this account, but recognizes the increased value of co-operative effort. They have been considering the establishment of a co-operative store for some time, but we understand that the leading members of the union will keep hammering at this proposition until it becomes an accomplished fact.

A GROWING UNION

The secretary of Miner's Coulee Union, No. 503, states that their membership is thirty-four strong, dues for twenty-four of whom have been sent to this office. This is a gratifying increase in membership which will probably be further added to before the end of the year.

CO-OPERATION WILL HELP

Custer Union, No. 526, also continues to make substantial gains. Their secretary reports that attendance and interest

have lapsed somewhat during the summer, but that he expected an increase in both in the fall as the union then expected to make co-operative purchases of flour, coal and various other commodities.

NEWS WANTED FROM EDBERG

Edberg Union, No. 528, forwarded dues for eighteen members in January, 1914, but with the exception of one letter received on February 12 nothing has been heard from them since. Now that the busy season is over we trust that the members will get together again and hold regular meetings.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

Scotstoun Union, No. 529, is another one of our lost, strayed or stolen unions. The union is still in good standing as we received a letter from the secretary in March enclosing dues for four members. Any information furnished concerning this union will be welcomed by the Central office. Altho the membership of this union has never been very large, they made co-operative purchases last year to a considerable extent and it is to be hoped that reports will soon be coming in again regularly.

IN THE DRY BELT

Berenice Union, No. 531, which is in the dry belt, just north of Medicine Hat, reports no crops this year, in addition to which prairie fires did considerable damage. Most of the members had been absent during harvest and threshing in more fortunate districts, but their secretary, J. F. McLarnan, states that they are beginning to return and their local will soon be under full swing again.

BREED CREEK PROGRESSING

O. B. Wickersham, of Aden, secretary of the Breed Creek Local, No. 533, has reported regularly, with the exception of two or three months in the summer. Mr. Wickersham has remitted for thirty-one members this year, which is an improvement over last year's record. Mr. Wickersham also says: "Our local is coming on very well, altho it seems hard to get many farmers interested enough to attend the meetings."

DEAL WITH THE SCOTCH HOUSE, The "Teck" Lounge Suit.

Sent all Duty and Postage paid—direct to your home.

\$5.50 Made to order.

The TECK SUIT is made of extremely serviceable material and up-to-date style, and in a variety of patterns.

The Dark Grey Tweed and Navy Blue Serge are the most popular lines. If you are in a hurry fill out the following:

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Suits also at \$6.25, \$9, \$10.50.

All charges prepaid.

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All Orders to—
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FARMERS!

If you are Interested,
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The Saskatoon Mutual Fire
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Dear Sirs—I received your cheque for \$25.50 and receipted payment for this year's assessment on Policy, for loss of one cow by lightning, for which accept thanks. I shall certainly do all I can to get my neighbors to insure in The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co. after the fair and equitable way you have used me in this matter.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. H. Sandford.

The satisfaction of our Policy-holders is one of the biggest assets we have.

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COAL

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



TRADE MARK

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Alberta Block Coal, mined at Drumheller, Alta., equal to any Western Coal. Price at Mines:

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We handle the very best only. For self-feeders and furnaces. Price at Fort William:

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Write for Prices f.o.b. your Station to

J. B. MUSSELMAN
CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

DESTITUTE CHILDREN

That considerable destitution exists in some of the more remote settlements of the Western part of the province has been brought to the notice of the Central Office by a prominent member of the Association who has visited many homes in the dried out area covering such a very large part of the Western portion of the province.

It was the observation of this grain grower that in many homes there was lamentably inadequate provision for the well being and comfort of the children as well as their parents. The condition of the children was especially pathetic, not alone in that there was unmistakable evidence that they were insufficiently fed, but also in that there was a serious lack of clothing to keep their little bodies in even reasonable comfort. In many cases boots and stockings were entirely lacking, nor was there any apparent prospect that their destitute parents had any means in sight by which to supply the same, even when our severe Western winter comes upon us.

Very many of these settlers went on to new land in the spring of 1912. In that year during which they were breaking the virgin prairie they had no crops. In the summer of 1913 their first promising crop, which always means so very much to the new settler, was completely wiped out by a dreadful hail storm. Patiently and bravely these hardy people have labored for another year only to find their prospective returns for their three years' toil and suffering burned up in the withering drought which the West has experienced during this summer. Brave men and patient women they are, and it is not possible perhaps to completely relieve them of their burden of suffering, but their little ones must not be allowed to face the rigor of a Saskatchewan winter without warm clothing.

The Central Executive has undertaken to appeal to the warm-hearted farmers' wives thruout the province for contributions for the relief of all cases of needy children reported to this office or to any of our local secretaries. It is not desirable, however, that clothing should be sent to the Central Office until investigation has been made, but any parties willing to contribute a pair of boots or stockings or other articles of clothing after cases reported have been investigated and genuine need has been found to exist should write the Central Office so that immediately upon a case being investigated they may be communicated with and instructed to what address to send their contribution of clothing. This will save the cost of double express or postal charges and will also put the contributor into direct touch with the little ones whom in their kindness they are endeavoring to help. All correspondence on this matter should be marked "Children's Relief Fund." J.B.M.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The question of organization work for the coming winter has been given considerable attention by your Executive and it has been decided that a vigorous and aggressive campaign of organization shall be carried on between now and spring.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of a district convention in each of the fifteen districts. Speakers will be present at all of these meetings, consisting of two of your Executive Officers and possibly others. Your Executive are hoping to see all of these conventions largely attended.

We are pleased to be able to report to you that today our Association is growing as it has never grown before. New Associations are springing up spontaneously, 175 locals having been formed since last convention, while old Associations that have lain dormant for some time are coming back to life and action. The increase in our membership is most marked, the total paid membership up to October 1 being 2000 in excess of that for the entire year 1913. If each and all, both officers and members, will devote themselves to the cause from now on, there is no reason why our membership should not this year be doubled. Do not make the mistake of thinking that on the shoulders of your officers rests

the responsibility for the welfare and success of our Association, nor that all you have to do is to pay your dollar once a year and leave the work to somebody else. Wake up! Attend your meetings. Take your neighbors along. Bring your wives. Do not let your vision of life be confined to the boundaries of your own farm. "In Unity is Strength." Let us not be satisfied until we have every farmer a member of our Association. At no time in its existence has our Association been in a position to give to its members such splendid and valuable service as it is today. At no time have the opportunities for such service been as great as they are today. At no time have our enemies been more active than they are today and at no time in the history of our Association have our farmers manifested such an intense desire and determination to stand shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of our Association. It is absolutely necessary that we be wide awake, alert, strong and vigorous and that we carry on an extensive campaign this winter that will reach not only all our existing Associations, but will reach out also far and wide into new territory. It is expected that at each of the coming district conventions arrangements will be perfected for the immediate carrying out of this project.

Invitations to attend the conventions are being extended to speakers from the Women's Auxiliary and ladies are especially invited to be present as it is expected that questions of vital interest to the home will be discussed.

Program of District Conventions

District No. 1, B. M. Hendricks, Outlook, Dec. 9, Elbow; 2, M. P. Roddy, Rouleau, Nov. 20, Weyburn; 3, N. Spencer, Carnduff, Nov. 19, Lampman; 4, R. M. Johnston, Eastview, Nov. 10, Regina; 5, J. W. Easton, Moosomin, Nov. 17, Wawota; 6, F. W. Redman, Grenfell, Nov. 13, Broadview; 7, C. O. A. Travis, Govan, Nov. 17 and 18, Melville; 8, T. M. Eddy, Bethune, Nov. 19, Hanley; 9, J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Nov. 24, Wynyard; 10, J. L. Rooke, Togo, Nov. 25, Wadena; 11, Thos. Sales, Langham, Dec. 1 and 2, N. Battleford; 12, A. Knox, Prince Albert, Nov. 27, Prince Albert; 13, W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie, Dec. 4 and 8, Biggar and Conquest, respectively; 14, J. N. Burrill, Indian Head, Dec. 11, Swift Current; 15, F. Burton, Vanguard, published later.

Representation to the district conventions is based on one delegate for each ten members of the local.

Delegates and visitors attending should buy one way tickets and secure from the ticket agent a standard certificate. This is important. Arrangements have been made for return tickets at one-third single fare if fifty delegates attend the convention. If 100 delegates attend they will receive return ticket free of charge.

All members that can make it convenient to attend will be cordially welcomed and freely admitted to all sessions. The question of pooling railway rates will be decided by each convention.

It is especially desirable that all branches of the Women's Auxiliary should be well represented, and wherever possible one session should be devoted to their branch of the work.

GRAIN GROWERS' PATRIOTIC FUND

The Central Executive in session a few days ago decided to institute a Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund and to invite contributions thereto from each of its 850 local associations as well as from individual farmers in all parts of the province. There has been a spontaneous demand on the part of a number of our locals for the taking of such action by the association.

Various propositions have been laid before the executive by members of the association. One suggestion was that each farmer in marketing his grain should contribute one load to the Patriotic Fund. This seems to be a very good suggestion. If each farmer will contribute a load of grain or such quantity as he can afford to this worthy fund, he should deliver the same to the elevator, taking cash ticket for it and either forward the same to this office or to the nearest local secretary of the association.

At many points the local association will give a concert or a supper and apply the proceeds to the Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund. Contributions from private individuals will be gratefully received by any of our local secretaries or by the central secretary at Moose Jaw.

There can be no doubt now that our country and empire have entered upon a struggle which is not only herculean in its proportions, but which must be of some considerable duration and which is incurring a burden upon our people everywhere which cannot be borne unless each of her citizens is willing to do his part. All monies contributed to this fund will be acknowledged in The Guide and will be transmitted to the general secretary of the National Patriotic Fund. The membership of this association is exceedingly cosmopolitan, but as every dollar of the National Patriotic Fund will be used to relieve the suffering of dependents of those who have gone to the front to fight for our liberty and the preservation of our democratic institutions, there can be no one to whom this work will not appeal. As a class we should bear in mind that for the preservation of our security upon our own land some one has to make huge sacrifices. The wives and children of the men who have gone to fight for us are at the best paying the major portion of the price. Money cannot be spent, therefore, to a nobler purpose than to relieve, so far as possible, the suffering of these dependents. Bear in mind that for every one of us who fails in bearing his share of the burden some one else, a little more willing, a little more sympathetic, must bear, besides his own, the added load of the burden which we have failed to take up. It is anticipated that because of the thorough organization of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, with its ramification of locals all over the province a great many people will be reached and their interest in this fund secured who might not otherwise receive a direct appeal.

All remittances of contributions to this fund should be marked "Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund."

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Central Secretary.

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The Central has secured another

25 CAR LOADS

of potatoes for our people at a very special price, which must appeal to all. There is every prospect of potatoes going to a very high price as soon as we quit selling. Many a dealer will squirm when he sees the price quoted.

Early dug potatoes are poor keepers. These are being dug this week and are good for seed as well as to eat

We guarantee against all risk of freezing in transit. No Risk to You. Orders will be accepted only till October 28—after that watch the price soar.

ACT PROMPTLY—Wire your order and mail \$50.00 deposit. We sold eight cars during three days.

Small orders from Associations for 50 bushels or more will be filled at 90 cents Moose Jaw.

Sask. Grain Growers' Association

Co-operative Wholesale Department

J. B. MUSSELMAN

Central Secy.

LIVE STOCK SALE

Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported—\$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and Sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary—\$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners—\$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00—a snap. Can ship C.N.E. or C.P.R.

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Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man.**Ayrshires and Berkshires**

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

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Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.

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STOCK REMEDIES

Ask your dealer, or send direct for Free Book on Diseases of Farm Stock.
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EVERY farmer knows that his cows yield more milk and better milk when they are contented. Are YOUR cows contented? Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls. They gather dirt, harbour disease germs, and prevent the free circulation of life-giving air and sunlight.

LOUDEN
Perfect Barn Equipments

The LOUDEN Tubular Steel Stable Equipment is easily and quickly installed and insures cleanliness and ventilation. Its use means comfort for your cows and profit for you.

GET INTERESTED. WRITE TO-DAY. Our book, "Perfect Barn Equipment," and the service of our architectural department, are free.

The Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
536 Martin Ave. - WINNIPEG B.

PUREBREDS vs. MONGRELS

There are a great many farmers who have an idea that because they do not keep fowls for any other purpose than for their own use, it is not necessary for them to keep anything but mongrels. Most of these people have been so long accustomed to believe that almost anything will answer for themselves that they fail to appreciate what they deserve. It may be all right for them to think they do not need as good as the land affords, but let some other fellow tell them so and see how quickly they will resent it.

There are many reasons why purebred fowls are to be preferred to mongrel or scrub stock, and as the "best is none too good" it is to the farmer's interest to acquaint himself with the comparative qualities of the more desirable breeds, and when convinced of one greater excellence of purebred poultry, dispose of the present flock of scrubs, and replace them with some particular breed or variety of fowls that is thought to be most suitable for the farm.

In farming, as in every other business, the greatest possible profit is the object that stimulates to never tiring efforts and as farm poultry, with proper care and management, are more profitable than any other thing on the farm, considering the amount invested, they should receive at the least their share of consideration and attention. The best breed for the farmer is some general purpose fowl or any good breed to which he takes a liking. A good strain of purebred fowls will be far more profitable as layers than the usual flock of mongrels; are incomparably more desirable for market purposes than the small bantam-bodied mixed birds; are more tame and docile to handle and manage, and the last, but not least favorable quality, is their beauty. How much more to be admired is a flock, every specimen of which is of the same form and color, than one where the birds are of every color and more like quail than fowls.

One would hardly believe that persons, who appear intelligent in most matters pertaining to the farm and farming, would have such erroneous and often absurd impressions and ideas of purebred fowls and their usefulness or rather worthfulness on the farm, unless convinced of it by personal conversation or observations. Persons will argue that mongrel hens were very much superior layers than purebred hens; that purebreds are not so vigorous, more subject to diseases, and a greater per cent. of them die in a year than the poultry that boasted no "blue blood" or aristocratic breeding, and also that purebred fowls require much more care and attention than mongrels and were difficult to raise to maturity.

Such statements as those cited are made thru lack of experience with purebreds and therefore thru absolute ignorance of their excellent qualities and characteristics. The great profit realized from the more prolific purebreds, the eggs, so much larger in size and so many more in number, their large, plump carcasses when dressed ready for the market, should all combine to persuade any one of common sense to choose them in preference to a flock of mongrels. As to the vigor and healthfulness of the purebreds, there is no reason why these should be less hardy than scrub stock. Then, too, from a flock of purebreds, by expending a small sum each year in advertising, one can readily dispose of all surplus cockerels at a premium for breeding purposes and during the hatching season realize from \$1 to \$5 per setting for all eggs.

As to requiring more care and attention than mongrels, this is another mistaken idea. It will be admitted that if sadly neglected and left to scratch for a living and allowed to remain without home or house thru rain and storm alike, as are so many farm flocks, very little profit can be realized from a flock of purebreds, even if it be of the most noted laying strain.

It is possible for every breeder to have a flock that will in their beauty and profitableness be the admiration of all beholders. So why be satisfied with inferior, unprofitable poultry when the superior and profitable ones are easily obtained? If you keep fowls and do not keep purebreds, change your policy and you will see for yourself that the well bred birds are much more preferable than mongrels.

Golden West Balgreggan

Clydesdales, Shorthorns (both Beef and Dual Purpose) Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

We won this year with our stock ELEVEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, NINE RESERVES, TWO GOLD MEDALS, THREE SILVER MEDALS, FORTY-EIGHT FIRSTS and TWENTY-SIX SECONDS.

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable. All Ages and Sexes for Sale

P. M. BREDT, Box 2089, CALGARY, ALTA. Phone M. 1003**DUNROBIN STOCK FARMS**

CLYDESDALES—Stock all ages for sale. Every mare a prize-winner and many of them champions. **SHORTHORNS**—I will sell a number of young cows with calves at foot and several heifers bred. All of A1 breeding. **SHROPSHIRE**—Have sold my ewe lambs to the University of Saskatchewan, but have 40 large, growthy ram lambs for sale. The best lot I have ever raised. **YORKSHIRES**—Have 75 spring and summer pigs, brothers and sisters to my winners at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. Prices reasonable. **W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.**

Percherons and Shorthorns

Percheron Colts of both sexes for Sale. Out of the best of breeding stock. Also Shorthorn Bulls and a limited number of Heifers.

ALLEN REID, FORREST STATION, MAN.**LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

We are now offering choice young April and May pigs at reasonable prices. Also a few good grade Holstein cows. Write now for prices and particulars.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO. LTD., SUFFIELD, ALTA.**W. A. McGregor, Sup't of Farms****TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS, AYRSHIRES**

BACON

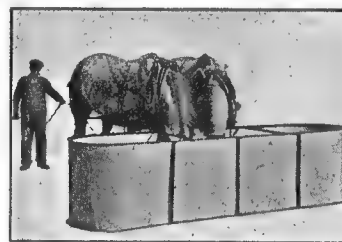
EGGS

OREAM

"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you.
THOS. NOBLE :: DAYSLAND, ALTA.

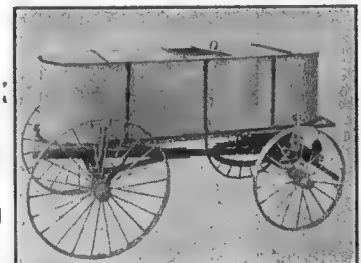
BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.
W. A. CLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

STOCK TANK, 2 x 2 x 8
\$11.00



ELECTRIC
WELDED
THROUGHOUT;
WILL NOT
BURST WITH
FROST OR
SHRINK WITH
THE SUN

WAGON TANK, 13 1/2 bbls., \$27.00



CORRUGATED WELL CURB, nearly as cheap as wood, more sanitary and durable.
CORRUGATED IRON AT GRAIN GROWERS' PRICES

MADE IN SASKATOON

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Western Corrugated Culvert Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Can.**Grind Your Grain with a "Superior Feed Mill"**

As its name implies, the "Superior" surpasses all other makes in construction, design, capacity, appearance and quality of grinding done. The "Superior" is equipped with a 6-inch pulley, and is built throughout of steel and iron. It is especially designed for small Gasoline Engines, Wind Mill or Tread Mill power. Note the long babbitted bearings, the large hopper capacity, the shake feed, which is particularly desirable when used with Gasoline Engines and Wind Mills. It is also provided with Safety Springs to protect burrs from nails or other hard substances and to keep burrs apart when mill is being run empty. The screw for adjusting burrs together with the number of burrs that we can supply enables you to grind your feed to any degree of fineness. No grain wasted, as the design of stand makes it easy to sweep up all feed that accumulates around it. Being fitted with 6-inch burrs the grinding is done with greater economy, since work is accomplished closer to the shaft. Consequently less power is needed. All that is necessary to obtain twice the amount of chop is to double the speed.

PRICES CASH WITH ORDER

No. 1 Superior Feed Mill, complete with two sets of burrs, approximate weight, 125 lbs., capacity, 7 to 20 bu. per hour. Requires 2 1/2 to 4 H.P. \$16.00
No. 2 Superior Feed Mill, complete with two sets of burrs, approximate weight, 200 lbs., capacity, 10 to 30 bu. per hour. Requires 3 1/2 to 6 H.P. \$21.60

BURRIDGE-COOPER COMPANY LTD., WINNIPEG and REGINA

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Address all enquiries to Winnipeg Office

Make \$2000.00 more per Year

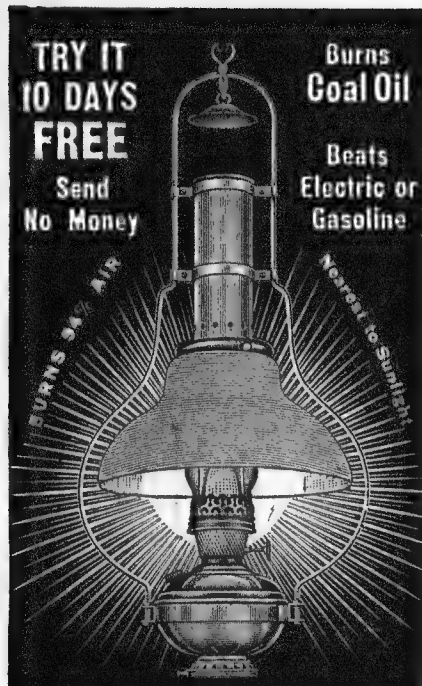
Hundreds of farmers right now are making from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides keeping up their farm work, making wells with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road; Bores slate, coal, soapstone—everything except hard rock. and it drills that. No tower or staking—rotates its own drill.



20 years actual service all over the world have proven this the fastest and most convenient well machine made. Easy terms. Write for catalog.
LISLE M'F'G. CO., Box 460 Clarinda, Iowa.



Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin coal oil mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc. etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
481 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World.

Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 24 lamps out of 31 calls."

No Money Required We furnish capital to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System-of-Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

Annual Xmas Excursions

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Five Months Limit

REDUCED FARES TO ATLANTIC PORTS
in connection with tickets to **THE OLD COUNTRY**
Daily, Nov. 7 to Dec. 31

Full information will be furnished on application to any Canadian Northern Agent, or to **R. CREELMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG**

Farm Women's Clubs

SELLING BY-PRODUCTS FOR CASH

Letters are being sent to each secretary of our local associations suggesting that the matter of marketing by-products for cash be taken up in their club work. It is also asked that the secretaries report to the provincial secretary on local marketing conditions.

The matter of obtaining the greatly desired cash for butter, eggs and other by-produce is worth considering. Your club might be able to devise some means whereby the members could co-operate in disposing of produce by shipping to some near-by market and receiving cash in payment. At the present time every cent of cash is doubly precious and the Women Grain Growers have reached an opportune moment when there is great need for any assistance they can give one another in obtaining well earned cash for the by-products of the farm.

ERMA STOCKING.

HILLVIEW W.G.G.A.

The last meeting of the above was held on the 8th inst., the president in the chair. Co-operative buying and other business disposed of, a round table talk on "Co-operation Between Home and School" was led by Miss Williams, Mesdames W. Boutz and S. Brown. Miss Williams, in an interesting paper, pointed out how parents could help the teacher raise the standard of school work by the regular attendance and punctuality of their children, supplying them with the prescribed school requisites, enforcing obedience at home, encouraging the children to talk about their lessons and suppressing school gossip.

Mrs. Boutz dwelt principally on home influence on school life, and the unsuitable class of books found in many school libraries.

Mrs. Brown spoke on the need of co-operation between home and school to inculcate the first principles of citizenship, of the various types of mothers and teachers, of the education for good or evil which was going on during school play time, and the need for teaching physiology in school. She also emphasized the fact that there was work for the women's clubs on the school question.

At the close of the discussion Miss Elder gave a recitation "Bingen on the Rhine," which was followed by the closing item, a roll call "Favorite Quotations," the selections clearly showing the trend of the members' thoughts.

V. McNAUGHTAN, Hon. Sec.

CONDUCT OF MEETINGS DISCUSSED

Dear Miss Stocking:—The fifth meeting of the Idaleen W. G. G. A. was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Henry Wickett. There was a very good attendance and two new members were enrolled, bringing our membership to seventeen.

An excellent paper on "Friendship" was read by Miss Hare and greatly enjoyed. The subject was treated most sympathetically and the discussion following was naturally friendly and appreciative.

A committee was appointed to arrange programs for the social hour which follows the business meeting. Also the secretary was instructed to write to you for copies of the constitution of the W. G. G. A. The pamphlets will be laid before the next meeting and a vote will be taken upon the future conduct of our meetings. So far, we have aimed chiefly at bringing members into closer touch with each other by informal discussion, but it is thought possible that the time has come for more parliamentary procedure. It would be interesting to know if other branches have found this a vexed question.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Sec.-Treas.

HOME MEETINGS SUCCESSFUL

Dear Miss Stocking:—Smiley W.G.G.A. which was organized last spring is beginning to grow. We tried holding our meetings in the school-house on the same evening as the Grain Growers met, but had no success on account of the busy season, rain, etc., then we set a day of our own and met in the afternoon, because the evening was too late for some, but again we had no success. There would be only three or four present and sometimes less. We were nearly discouraged and felt like dropping it, but decided to try again. This time we decided to

meet at the different homes—a home is so much a more sociable place than a hall or school-room. One does not feel or act so formal in a home meeting as one does at a hall meeting; and if there be only a few present they do not seem to be so few in a small room. One forgets about the crowd expected and even if unable to give the regular program, we can discuss topics of interest to those present and spend, at least, a social afternoon. Like Bruce and the spider, we at last succeeded and had a splendid meeting—nearly all the members were present and many visitors who expect to join us soon.

I shall enclose one of the papers given and if you care to you may print it in The Guide. I thought it a good paper—one that might be useful to others starting up. It surely is hard to get members to give papers sometimes.

The following program was given on September 10: Song, "Just Before the Battle, Mother," Mrs. Stuart; paper, "The Slaughter of Our Sons," Mrs. Burse; song, "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," Mrs. Stuart; discussion and explanation of various labor-saving devices by all present; paper, "The Food Value of Milk," Mrs. C. E. Bingleman. Our hostess, Mrs. Bingleman, then served light refreshments and a very sociable half hour was spent over the tea cups.

Our next two papers will be: What Children Should be Taught Before Entering School; Woman Suffrage. Besides the papers given by certain members, we have some subjects which each member must contribute to. This generally starts some interesting talks and discussions and those who are too timid to get up and give a paper forget all about their timidity.

Here are a few of the subjects we have selected for each to give something on: Cool summer drinks, easy Sunday meals, hints on cooking for the thrashers, labor saving devices, my pet economy, cold weather suggestions, how to amuse the children during the winter months.

Perhaps our experience will help others who find it difficult to get members to come out. Shall report our next meeting September 25, and give number of members.

MRS. R. G. BURSE,
President Smiley W. G. G. A.

WOODLAWN W.G.G.A. BUSY

The Woodlawn Women Grain Growers are having pleasant instructive meeting and the members look forward to a good time each club day.

In August the club met at the home of Mrs. Van Nortwick and listened to an interesting paper by Mrs. Colin Campbell on "System in Housekeeping." "System lightens labor," it was said, "and is a splendid servant, but an unmerciful master." A number of helpful labor saving ideas were suggested. A general discussion of methods used by members followed.

The September meeting was opened by Mrs. Pollock reading the discussion on "Care of the Hair, Teeth and Skin." The topic is one of natural interest and deserves special attention from prairie dwellers, who must contend with the harsh dry winds of the West.

Mrs. Milne gave an excellent talk on "Temperance." The drink may not darken our own homes, the responsibility lies on us to banish the curse from the homes of others. The longing was voiced that the women might have the right to vote to banish the bar at the forthcoming plebiscite. Women's vote on such social problems should by all means be a power, for she bears the greater part of the burden that arises from such evils.

The roll call for the meeting was responded to by members telling of some current event. Interest was aroused by the reading of a prophecy given by the great Tolstoi shortly before his death, in which he foretold of the present struggle in Europe and also told that "about 1915 a new Napoleon shall appear in the field of battle; a man whose military training is nearly nil, who is a writer or a journalist and he shall hold in his hands until 1925 the destinies of all Europe."

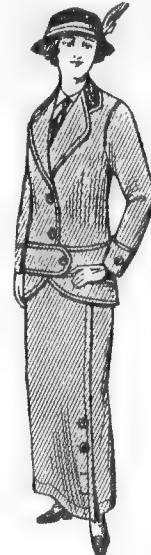
The co-operation spirit is strong in this club and was shown by the ordering of a quantity of green tomatoes.

Tea was served at the close of the meeting by the hostess, Mrs. Thornton Turner. Eleven were present and spent a jolly afternoon.

E. STOCKING, Sec'y

DEAL WITH THE SCOTCH HOUSE. TAILOR-MADE COSTUME

(Coat and Skirt). Made to Measure. The latest thing in designs, colour and workmanship,



\$5.75 All duty and postage paid direct to your home. In Black or Navy Blue Serge—just the thing for Autumn and evening Winter wear. Can also be had in Tweed Mixture.

When ordering state Bust and Waist measure, and Skirt length. Send express or money order or Canadian Bills by registered letter. Take advantage of this offer TO-DAY Address—

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Has an Express Office. In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

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To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

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You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letter should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

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LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID Per lb.
OLD HENS (Big and Heavy) 10c
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ROOSTERS 8c
DUCKS 9c-10c
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Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

R. BERE, 39 Schultz Street, Winnipeg

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE CONTEST CLOSED

Watch the Young Canada Club next week for the names of the prize winners in the story contest, which has just closed. Perhaps your name will be among them.

Fewer stories than usual have been sent in for this contest for, as one little girl said, the subject is hard. Those that have been sent, however, are exceptionally good and you'll enjoy every one of them.

One thing I would like our little readers and writers to remember and that is that the Young Canada Club has very little room and so you must not feel hurt if it is a very long time before your story appears.

The stories will be judged according to the merit of the story and the age of the writer, and in this way little folk of even eight years have been among the prize winners. Watch for the names next week.

DIXIE PATTON.

A DOG FRIEND

A few years ago I stayed with my sister to go to school. She had a little terrier dog whose name was Bill.

When I came home from school he always came out to the road to meet me and to bark. When I reached the house I ate a lunch and we would go and play hiding-go-seek. I would tell him to stay somewhere and he would. Then I would hide and he would come and find me.

But one day a sad thing happened to him. This day I came home from school and he did not come and bark or run to meet me at the road. When I came to the house my sister told me my pal had died. I buried him a little distance from the house.

One day shortly afterwards it rained very hard. After the rain I made a wreath of carrot leaves and bachelor buttons and put them on his grave.

The next spring I wrote his name on his grave with flowers. After they began to peep thru the ground the worms ate the tops off the plants and they did not have blooms. Then the snow came and I could see his grave no more till spring came again.

GRACE KOECKERITZ,
Antler, Sask. Age 11.

THE BOAT RIDE

Last summer, one beautiful evening, when the sun was yet high and my work was completed I felt like going for a boat ride. There is no large lake close enough so I went to the pond. There I found my younger brother on the water with a box for his boat and my three little sisters stood near by and watched him. I too watched him for a few minutes and it seemed to go fine. I asked him to let me have a try. We could not both go in at the same time so I went alone. My brother, who was bare-footed, pushed it a little way, just to where the water was deeper and easier for me to row. I was standing up straight, for the poor boat, as I may call it, was leaking and an inch of water had already come in.

As soon as my brother took his hand from the boat it wobbled first to one side and then to the other and I kept going with it. I fell to the right and then to the left. I fell backwards and then on my nose. Before I could decide what to do I was sitting in the water up to my neck. I got up and walked out, where I was greeted with nothing but laughter and shouts of "Oh! what a show that was." Muddy and wet as I was I had to go in the house. Mother and my older sister had seen me ride in a boat too. When I came in they asked me, "How did you like your new way of boat riding?"

This is a happening of mine that I shall never forget and it will make the spectators laugh every time I remind them of it.

THERESE UNTERSCHUTZ,
Age 15.

A COLD BATH

One day about five years ago next winter my brother and I were taking our cattle to a spring about a mile off. I went on ahead to chop holes in the ice around it.

I got the holes chopped and I went to watch the little fish in the water when the ice broke and I went down. I swam to the other side and had a hard time getting out.

As soon as I got out I struck for home. The snow was very deep and I fell down several times going home. When I got there every stitch on me was frozen solid and my hands were frozen badly. I fell down on the floor and could not get up, my clothes were frozen so hard. We had to cut my clothes off with the scissors. Mother was very much frightened. She made me a cup of ginger tea and rolled me in blankets beside the stove. I soon got well again, but I never will forget my January bath. It was about thirty below zero that day.

HOWARD WAUGH,
Stony Brook, Sask. Age 13 years.

CARLO'S LIFE

I am a very old dog. I am not a real black. I have a very little tail and long hair. My name is Carlo. There were four little pups besides me, and one bright sunny day a man came and offered my master five dollars for me, so he sold me.

My new master took me home in a bag. He put me in the coal shed and the first thing I knew some one fell over me. Then I was taken out of the bag. A little girl fed me more than I could eat every day. Many years after there came to my new home another dog called "Brownie." We went out one morning early for a long walk. I smelt some meat. We hunted it up and had a good feed. When we got home we felt rather funny. Brownie got kind of crazy. The family was eating breakfast. The woman came out, then she hurried back in. They brought out butter and lard and made us take it. I got all right but Brownie died.

I am greatly loved by all the family. I go for the cows and bring them home. GLADYS SINCLAIR,
Age 16 years.

STORK LIFE

Once upon a time a stork built its nest on the roof of an old barn overgrown with moss and weeds. Mother stork sat on her four eggs all day while father stork stood as sentry on one leg on the ridge of the roof.

Soon there were four little storks. They were fed with frogs, worms and insects. After some time the youngsters grew so big they could stand straight in their nest. Then it was time for them to learn to fly, so they had to get out on the ridge of the roof. Oh! how they tottered and yet they did not fall. Mother stork flew a little way and all made a little clumsy jump.

Afterwards they could fly a little, but they could not rest on their wings in the air. When autumn came they could fly so swiftly and gracefully that it was a pleasure to see them. At last it was time to fly away to countries where it is warm, while we have winter here. When they were in the warmer lands they walked about on the shore of the river and ate frogs and other stork dainties and lived a happy life.

EDITH JOHNSON,
Bruce, Alberta. Age 15.

THE STORY OF MAC

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FLOYD COLLINS,
Age 12.



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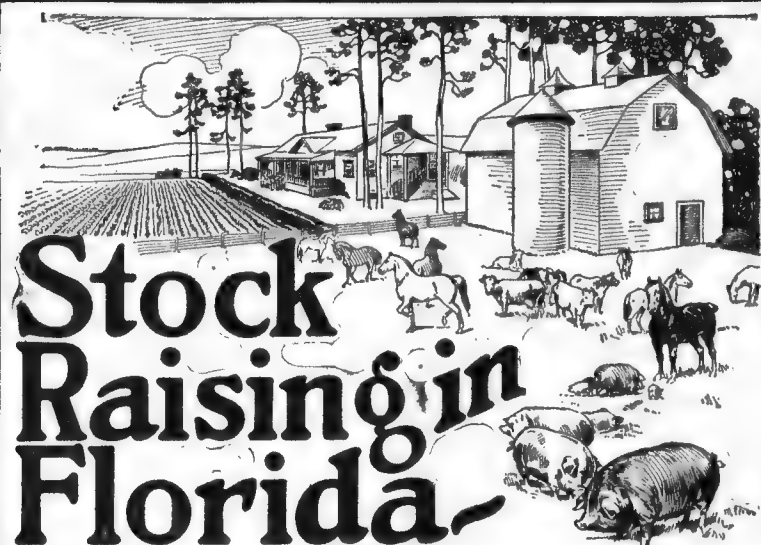
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Falling in at Simpsey's

Continued from Page 8

across the frosted buckwheat stubble gleaming like snow in the level wash of the dawn light. They wore their own clothes now; but their hearts were heavy.

They had not slept well in the bot-tomless feather bed. Fried salt pork had appeared again at the breakfast-table. The next to the littlest Simpsey had tried three times to climb upon Mr. Newkin's knee during that greasy breakfast. And still there was nothing to smoke, nothing to read. True, the woman had offered Mr. Newkin a new clay pipe and a plug of her husband's tobacco; and she had flushed crimson at the sportsman's clumsy refusal to "light up."

"If the weather keeps fine we can spend most of the time out of doors," said Mrs. Newkin.

"Simpsey hasn't even left his shot-gun behind him," complained Newkin. "We can't even shoot a few parti-ridges, to put in the time and supply some decent food for the table."

For lack of anything better to do they went over to the barn and examined it and the stock. The stock consisted of an old gray horse, a cow, a calf and two pigs.

"What a miserable place to keep animals in!" exclaimed Newkin. "Just look at the cracks between the logs! These people are shiftless."

They wandered about the clearing and the drier spots of the woods all morning. The day was bright and cold.

During dinner, the littlest Simpsey cried, and his brother next in size tried again to sit on Mr. Newkin's lap. Mrs. Simpsey talked less than at breakfast. Fried salt pork appeared again. They spent the afternoon in the woods, Mrs. Newkin sighing, her husband grumbling.

III

The second night was more trying than the first. Not only did the bed seem deeper and stickier, but the littlest Simpsey cried seven times.

After breakfast they took to the woods again. Three of the little Simpseys followed them until Mr. Newkin lost his temper. He almost swore, and he would have sent the children home if Caroline had not interfered.

"They don't mean any harm," she said. "Let them come along. Give that little fellow your hand, Barclay!"

Barclay obeyed sullenly, tho it was the little boy who was always trying to climb upon his knee. The girl and the seven year-old boy, whose name was Bill, walked with Mrs. Newkin.

"Joe Coombes says to mother as how ye can't help yer manners any more'n ye can help yer money," remarked Bill, holding tight to Mrs. Newkin's hand. "But I like ye fine, ma'am—a heap better nor I like him."

The "sports" exchanged startled glances. The man's face was red as fire, the woman's slightly drawn in a wistful smile.

"I am afraid we have not tried to make ourselves very agreeable," she said.

When they got back to the cabin, they

round the littlest Simpsey crying again. Tish Ann, who held him in her arms while she tried to dish the dinner, looked heavy-eyed and anxious.

"He's ketched cold, somehow," she said.

Mrs. Newkin turned a flushed face to her husband.

"And I know how," she said quietly. "He caught cold sleeping in the loft, away from his own warm bedroom."

"Surely not!" returned the sportsman.

"Of course he didn't!" exclaimed Mrs. Simpsey. "That there loft is as warm as an oven."

"Very well," said Caroline Newkin. "Then we will sleep there tonight."

The baby coughed croupily.

"Barclay, get the camphorated oil out of the medicine chest," commanded the lady. "Mrs. Simpsey, sit down with the child. I will attend to those potatoes."

For several seconds F. Barclay Newkin stared at his wife in amazement. Then he turned to the box which he had inadvertently salvaged from the wreck, and began fumbling about in it for the bottle of camphorated oil. Tish Ann looked almost as much astonished as the sportsman.

"No, no—thank 'e all the same," she cried, confusedly. "I kin manage it fine, Mrs. Newkin. Ye ain't used to sich work."

Caroline Newkin's face was still flushed, and her eyes shone. She took hold of the other and larger woman, and slowly forced her, with the baby still in her arms, into the rocking chair. Even the baby looked astonished. Then she tackled the potatoes and pork with vigorous tho unpractised hands.

"Well, I never did!" exclaimed Tish Ann in a choked voice. "This ain't like what I've heard of ye."

Mrs. Newkin turned from the stove with a dish of fried pork in her hands. Her eyes met and held the eyes of Tish Ann. Both faces were flaming guiltily.

"I can guess what you have heard," she said. "You have heard that my husband and I consider nobody but ourselves, nothing but our own comfort and sport. And you have heard the truth—as Heaven knows!"

"Caroline! Caroline! What on earth are you talking about?" exclaimed Mr. Newkin aghast.

"No! No!" whispered Tish Ann. "I wasn't thinkin' it, Mrs. Newkin—with you under my own roof! An' who are we to jedge the like of you, anyhow? You are rich, an' we are dirt poor. You pay in good money for what ye git, an' it ain't yer fault that ye don't hev to pay for yer livin' in sweat an' heartache like we folks do."

The "sports" did not say a word in reply to this. Mrs. Newkin took the oil from her husband and demanded flannel from her hostess. While the dinner grew cold, the two women rubbed the baby's chest with the oil and covered it with a square of warm flannel.

After that the baby was quiet for an hour. The mother was quiet, too. Now and again she glanced furtively and inquiringly at Mrs. Newkin.

As soon as the cold meal was concluded, Mrs. Newkin looked into the wood box, then into the lean-to shed. She stepped outside and beckoned Mr. Newkin to follow.

"The stove wood is all gone. You must chop some," she whispered.

"What on earth has happened to you?" he demanded.

"Don't you understand?" she replied. "Don't you see? This woman despises us. She thinks we are utterly selfish and of no use to the world. She has heard so—and from our own guide, I suppose. And we have proved it true by accepting the only bedroom without a word of protest, and allowing her baby to catch cold in the loft."

"Nonsense!" retorted Newkin.

"It is true," said Caroline quietly.

F. Barclay Newkin spent a strenuous hour at the wood pile. At first he worked very slowly and cautiously, in spite of his ruffled temper. He had never chopped wood before, and he was shy of the keen edge of the ax. But his fear of the blade gradually decreased, and his interest in the job grew. He found the occupation strangely fascinating. The novelty of it gripped him—and no wonder, for it was perhaps the first real work he had ever set his hands

to. His temper subsided as the blisters on his hands arose. At the end of the hour two of the blisters broke.

"Hang it all! I could have finished the pile by dark," he exclaimed.

The Newkins slept in the loft that night, in spite of all that Tish Ann could say and do to the contrary. Some time about midnight they were awakened by the coughing of the baby in the room below.

"I am sure that is croup," whispered Mrs. Newkin.

"What do you know about croup?" asked her husband sleepily.

"I have read about it. I have read somewhere that oil of eucalyptus is good if rubbed in well. There is some oil of eucalyptus in the box."

The sportsman sighed resignedly and got out of bed.

"No, you stay here," she whispered.

"You are tired, after that wood chopping—and I have to go down, anyway, to show Mrs. Simpsey how to use it. Where are the matches?"

IV

Joe Coombes ran his canoe ashore and stepped out among the cedar roots. It had taken him eight days to find the canoe and get back to Simpsey's with it. "I guess them two sports must be

about crazy by this time," he muttered.

On reaching the edge of the clearing, the first things to catch his eye were the backs of F. Barclay Newkin and the three senior Simpsey children. Mr. Newkin stood on a short ladder and nailed strips of hemlock bark over the cracks in the side of the barn. The youngsters stood in a row at the foot of the ladder and stared upward.

"Jumpin' Ginger! He's mendin' Bill Simpsey's barn! Now what d'ye think of that?" murmured Joe. He advanced noiselessly. "Here I am, sir. Sorry to be late, but I had to go all the way to Dave Paxton's to git a canoe," he said.

Mr. Newkin turned sharply on the ladder.

"So it's you, Joe?" he said. "Managed to get a canoe, did you? How do you think this barn looks now? I've been fixing it up a bit to make it more comfortable for the animals."

"Yes, sir—it sure does look fine," gasped Joe. "An' I see your smokin', sir. Did ye find yer box of 'bacey'?"

"No, it is some that Bill left behind," replied the sportsman. "Not bad tobacco at all when one gets used to it."

He descended to the ground, lifted the next to the littlest Simpsey to his

shoulder, and started for the cabin. Joe followed, speechless with amazement. Mr. Newkin halted suddenly and turned to the guide.

"By the way, we'll not be leaving for a few days yet," he said. "The baby has had croup, you see, and we do not want to go until we are quite sure that is is fully recovered. Fact is, we are rather thinking of staying until Simpsey gets back. My wife agrees with me that it is scarcely safe to leave Tish Ann and the children alone here."

"But—but the Moose-Leg may freeze over any night, sir, an' then what would ye do?" queried Joe, staring.

"Wait for snow and go out on runners," replied the sportsman calmly.

"But—but—what about me, sir?" stammered Joe, searching the other's placid face for some twist or gleam of insanity. "What'll I do (with the canoe?"

"Never mind the canoe. You can set to work getting out lumber for the new camp if you want to. We mean to build right over there, and we want it to be all ready for us by June."

Just then the door of the cabin opened, and Mrs. Newkin and Mrs. Simpsey issued forth.

"So it's yerself, Joel!" said Tish Ann. "Glad to see ye, but mighty sorry ye've

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

got back so quick. There ye are, sir, lugging that child in your arms again! Ye'll spile him, sir!"

"Nonsense," returned Mr. Newkin. "He gets his feet wet when he walks; and wet feet are dangerous things. He might get the croup."

Joe breathed heavily, and his eyes rolled from the placid F. Barclay to the smiling Caroline. He bowed to the lady in a dazed way.

"Lord!" he gasped. "Ye're purty as a picter, ma'am!" Then, in a panic, he gripped Mrs. Simpsey's arm. "I'd feel better for a cup of tea, Tish Ann!" he cried.

HAY MEASUREMENT

This year, with so much hay changing hands at the present time, many farmers will be no doubt interested to know of some method whereby the amount of hay in a stack can be fairly closely determined. The general way is by means of measurement, so many cubic feet being allowed as weighing a ton. Of course, the weight of any certain number of cubic feet will vary, depending upon the kind of hay put up, the length of time it has been stacked and the manner in which it has been put up, but a reasonably close estimate can be arrived at. Actually the best way would be to cut off a certain known length of the stack, load it on a wagon and weigh this amount. With the weight of this amount known the weight of the remainder of the stack can be very closely determined. However, this method cannot be resorted to on many farms so that a measurement method must be used. It is the general rule in calculating the weight of a stack to allow from 343 cubic feet, or a 7 foot cube of hay, to 512 cubic feet, or an 8 foot cube, to represent one ton, depending upon the length of time that the hay has been in the stack. The longer it has been put up the smaller will be the amount required to make a ton since it will gradually become packed closer together. To determine the weight of a stack, then, all that is required is to obtain its cubical contents. To do this since most stacks are put up in a rectangular form, that is, built up square about four yards wide and as long as convenient to a height of say six or seven feet and then drawn in gradually and topped off to a peak, measurements can be made as follows: First of all determine the height of the stack to the eaves, i.e., where it was commenced to be drawn in, multiply this figure by the length and breadth and the result will be the cubical contents of the square bottom of the stack. Now for the top. This is triangular in form and its volume is obtained by multiplying half of the height of this section, taken from the eaves to the peak, by the width of the stack and then by the length. This result added to the other one obtained will give the volume of the whole stack. To get the weight take this total obtained and divide it by the number of cubic feet decided upon as representing one ton of the hay.

For example, suppose a farmer has a stack of hay 12 feet wide, 40 feet long, 7 feet high to the eaves and 4 feet from the eaves to the peak. The hay is red top, which was well tramped when put up and has been in the stack now three or four months. It would be safe to allow about 450 cubic feet to the ton and then consider that a conservative estimate had been made of the weight of the stack. With these figures the base of the stack will be 12 x 40 x 7, or 3,360 cubic feet in volume. The peak triangle will be 12 x 40 x 2 (2 being half the height of the triangle), or 960 cubic feet in volume. This added to 3,360 cubic feet will give a total volume of 4,320 cubic feet. The number of tons will be obtained by dividing 4,320 cubic feet by the 450 cubic feet decided upon as equalling one ton. Thus the final weight will be almost ten tons.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

In an excellent bulletin just recently received from the Dominion department of agriculture, written by A. T. Stuart, B.A., an interesting outline is given in popular language of some of the basic principles in agricultural chemistry. It is not possible here to give any elaborate resume of this work, but the following extract on the importance of nitrogen will give some idea of the interesting style in which the author treated the subject. After giving tables to show exactly the requirements of man and discussing the method of making these products, the

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work of plants is touched upon and the following conclusion is drawn:

"Nitrogen is absolutely necessary for the formation of protein, one of the principal parts of food. No plant can fully develop without nitrogen. It exists in the air as a gas, but before being absorbed by plants it must be fixed in the soil. No plant can breathe it in thru the leaves as it does carbon dioxide. However, the legumes (clover, alfalfa, etc.) seem to offer breeding places on their roots for special bacteria which are able to take the nitrogen from the air and supply it to the roots of their host. By the decay of the roots the soil is enriched in nitrogen.

The logic may thus be set forth: A man's body contains 26 lbs. of protein, Hence a man must eat protein:

Protein exists in plants and animals: Animals eat plants:

Therefore, a plant must make protein: But every 100 lbs. of protein contains 16 lbs. of nitrogen:

Therefore, a plant must eat nitrogen: But all plants take in nitrogen thru the roots only:

Therefore, nitrogen must be fixed in the soil:

But nitrogen is a gas in the air and no plants can take it from the air directly, But certain soil bacteria absorb this gas into their bodies and the roots of legumes offer places for them to live. Therefore:—

Grow legumes to take the nitrogen from the air; to enrich the soil; to feed

other crops; to make vegetable protein; to sell as food for man; or to feed the animals; to make animal protein; to sell as food for man;

The Israelites could not make bricks without straw:

The farmer cannot make protein without nitrogen.

Thus we see that all human food originates in air and rain, except 5 odd pounds in every 100 pounds of food which comes from the soil. The supplies of air and, usually, rain are unlimited—that of the soil only may fail. Without any one ingredient, no matter if all else be present in abundance, no plant can mature.

The soil may be regarded as the table at which the plants feed, tho in addition to the food there provided they also eat a very small bit of the table. Man must prepare the table properly and carefully attend to the guests—his crops—and see that each gets enough to eat and drink and not too much nor too little. Further, he must look after their health and keep them clean and free from pests and parasites and weeds—the uninvited guests."

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Minneapolis, Oct. 17.—Cash oats closed as follows:
No. 3 white oats, 44½ to 45.
No. 3 oats, 42 to 43.
Barley, 50 to 65.
Flax, \$1.33½ to \$1.35½.

Are Light Tractors Wanted?

Continued from Page 9

except mechanical power. The time factor in cultivation together with deeper tillage and more thorough methods of cultivation are coming more and more to be realized as essential to crop production. Good seed and soil fertility have been preached to the farmers of this country for a number of years and they are essential, but proper tillage is equally important.

One of the great tractor companies has been gathering data during the past year on this subject of tillage with especial regard to the use of the tractor and has received hundreds of reports from users of tractors showing that deeper tillage and more seasonable tillage has invariably resulted in larger yields. Some of these reports, which the writer examined, appear so favorable that he would be inclined to doubt their accuracy if they were not substantiated from so many separate sources and if he did not have evidence that they were the honest expression of the opinions of those who submitted them."

Some of the above reasons are very familiar to all farmers, coming as they do naturally from all implement salesmen's lips; the opinion, too, that horses would be dearer is a somewhat questionable one since agricultural horses, i.e., 1,500 to 1,800 pound horses, are not the class called for in warfare, but at the same time other factors, such as shortage of labor, the time factor in cultivation and greater efficiency in tillage operations, are sufficiently important to give farmers ample cause for reflection.

As was mentioned at the commencement, the present day requirement calls for small, comparatively light machines and the writer goes on to point out some of the characteristics of the small tractor in its present day development.

Proper Standard Lacking

It is pointed out that one of the most outstanding features of these engines is the extreme diversity in shape and size. Speaking of an exhibition recently held at Freemont the writer says:—

"Almost every possible combination was shown, ranging from the little, special two-plow outfits that weigh only about 3,000 pounds up to the four and six-plow, general-purpose machines that weigh from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. There were tractors with two wheels, with three wheels and with four. Some had only a single driver running in the furrows and others two drivers running on the sod. There were wide drivers and narrow drivers and almost every type of motor. The diversity in design was only equalled

by the divergence in price which ranged from \$395 to \$2,000.

Undoubtedly there were a number of freak machines on display. At least every one, even to the owners and designers of each of the twenty-five different types, said there was. This being the case, it is evident that there is a wide divergence of opinion as to what constitutes a freak. After all, one man's opinion is as good as another's until the vicissitudes of service have weeded out the unfit, so the writer will not burden the reader with an opinion at this time on what constitutes correct design.

So much diversity, however, is one of the unfortunate elements in the situation and this applies not only to design, but to price also. The writer is convinced that the rate of depreciation on some of the outfits would be excessive. They were built too lightly and sold at too low a price to admit of either the best material, enough material or the best workmanship. There is a demand, among farmers, for a small two or three-plow tractor that can be bought for five or six hundred dollars. They are looking for a tractor that will be a fit companion and running mate for the Ford automobile, but they seem to overlook the fact that in the beginning Ford cars sold for \$1,000. It was not until the annual production got up to over 100,000 that the price dropped to what they are now willing to pay for a tractor. Moreover, the weight of a tractor, in any event, must be from two and one-half to three times that of a Ford and its cost of manufacture, even in large lots, will be more. These are facts of production that the average farmer does not know, or if he does know, rarely stops to consider.

Sales Methods Increase Cost

Then there is the method of selling. Automobiles are sold for cash, but thanks to the advent of the threshing companies in the tractor field, tractors are sold on long time. This single factor, while it may seem a great accommodation to the purchaser, is one of the principal factors that has retarded the development of the tractor and set back the time when it can be sold at a low price. Moreover, the expensive methods of selling, with a large crop of travellers and the maintenance of branch houses, precludes low prices for high grade outfits until new methods have been adopted. The light weight tractor before it comes fully into its own must be sold for cash on delivery or cash within six months. Tractors ought to be sold just like automobiles are sold. The sooner the threshing companies realize this situation and change their methods the sooner the light tractor will be developed and power farming become established.

Some of the light tractors now on the market are special plowing outfits which are so designed that they are of very little value for anything but plowing. They are not large enough to run the large ensilage cutters, nor are they very well adapted either for general belt work or for hauling seeders or harrows or other loads. Machines of this class, even at a comparatively low price, will never be able to compete with the general purpose tractor, so far as economy is concerned, tho they may have a large sale. What the farmers desire, and what the writer believes will eventually prove the most satisfactory, is a tractor that will pull four plows under ordinary conditions and two under any conditions. It will have enough power to run any farm machine and can be used for any purpose to which a five-horse team can be applied. In other words, it should displace eight or ten horses.

When we consider that ten horses will cost upwards of \$1,500 and their harness \$200 more, and that their annual maintenance will amount to nearly \$1,200, it is evident that there is a wide enough margin to enable the manufacturer to turn out a high grade product and still compete with horses. A farmer working 200 acres or more can afford to pay even as high as \$2,000 if he can get the right kind of a machine. What the honest manufacturer should strive for, therefore, is not so much for low prices as good design, strength and general reliability. These are the qualities that will make and hold the market.

The market is almost limitless. There are, in the Mississippi valley alone, upwards of 800,000 farms containing more than 200 acres each and considerably more than 1,000,000 such farms in the United States. All of these farms can probably not make profitable use of a tractor under their present system of

cultivation nor in the hands of the men who own or manage them. Conditions must be favorable for tractor farming to make it profitable and, after that, the tractor must be handled by a man who is something of a mechanic. In a recent canvas made by Prof. Davidson in Iowa he discovered that all those farmers who owned farm shops reported success with their tractors, while a small proportion who do not own shops had trouble. This indicates that farmers should study conditions and their own abilities carefully before investing, and the sales agents should likewise exercise care in making sales. For no sale is a good sale that is not profitable alike to both seller and buyer."

Traction farming in the West has been practiced quite extensively. The general impression left has been unfavorable to this method of farming. In view of the remarks in the foregoing article it would be interesting to know just what is the opinion of those farmers throughout the West who have had experience with both systems. To this end The Guide would be glad to receive and publish opinions from farmers who have had experience along these lines. As a guide to arriving at the relative economy between horsepower and engine-power, a note on Horses vs. Tractors, which will appear in the next issue of The Guide, may be found to be of service.

How Socialism Came to England

Continued from Page 7

hoarding. It must be said to the credit of most of the storekeepers that they refused to fill panic orders and insisted in supplying only the usual quantity to each customer. The government, however, decided that it was up to an administration whose only concern was the welfare of the people and not political advantage, to deal with the situation. It began by announcing that it would insure all food cargoes coming from abroad to England against capture by the enemy's ships at a rate lower than that which prevails in normal times, and then it decided that it must take a hand in fixing the retail prices of food, so that no unscrupulous dealer should be able to make a fortune out of necessities of the poor. It called together all the principal merchants in food, both retail and wholesale in the kingdom, and said to them: "Now we want your help. We are going to constitute you a government board. We put you on your honor. Your job will be to take all factors into consideration and to fix from day to day the lowest price at which the various staple articles of food may be sold with a fair profit to the dealers and without hardship to the consumer."

This board is now sitting continuously in Whitehall, London. It receives daily the figures showing the quantities of food arriving, the prices which were paid for the various articles, the visible supply and so on, and as often as occasion requires—about twice a week as a rule—it issues a list of maximum retail prices for food. The public are requested to report any retailer charging more than these prices to the board of trade which will deal with him. If this is not quite socialism it is very much like William Morris's idea of a state that would deal hardly with "foresters and regraters."

Work for Everyone

Having dealt with the three great essentials of transportation, finance and food, the government turned itself to the still more important one of work for everyone, and in this, too, it has had the enthusiastic support of employers of all kinds. It was intimated first of all that mere price would not be the controlling factor in the awarding of contracts for war supplies, and that no bidder would receive more work than he could conveniently do by employing his usual staff and plant at full time. The work is to be spread around as much as possible, the government's idea being to give work to the greatest possible number of individuals, and to avoid overtime in one district while in another men are unemployed. But war supplies alone are not enough to keep the mills and factories of England working. Something else had to be done. New markets must be found at once to replace those lost by the stoppage of continental trade and

the government sent out a hurry call to its consular and trade representatives all over the world, for information about trade—and particularly trade which had heretofore been done by Germany which could be obtained for Britain. Samples and price lists and orders as well are now beginning to pour into the offices of the board of trade and the information is being distributed by it by telegraph to manufacturers all over the country who have the plant and organization to deal with them.

How Banks Assisted

Even orders, however, are not much good without money to pay wages and meet other establishment expenses while the goods are being manufactured and until they are paid for, and here the government stepped in again. The banking system of England has not been particularly favorable for the financing of manufacturers, and British bankers have practically barred loans to business men unless on first class security. The government called together a representative meeting of bankers and manufacturers and told them to thresh the matter out. The result was that the bankers reported that they thought if the government would give them some guarantee during the experimental stages at least they could see their way to financing manufacturers who had orders to be filled, or even who wished to manufacture staple goods for stock. The government promptly called in the governors of the Bank of England and instructed them to see that arrangements were made to help any bank that was willing to take on the work of helping to keep the workers working in England.

Public Works Kept Up

The government, however, went further and decided that in spite of all this there was bound to be some unemployment because of the dislocation of trade which was sure to follow the war. A special committee was appointed with John Burns, who resigned the presidency of the board of trade, as chairman, to consider what could be done all over the country to keep the people working. This committee decided that now is obviously the time for the various local authorities to carry out the public improvements that they are contemplating, but which may have been held up for lack of money or other reasons. The committee thereupon called on the county councils, boards of aldermen and city councils all over the country to form special committees to consider what could be done and report at once to the central committee. Everybody called on, except the councils of one or two agricultural counties which will not be affected in any way, has fallen in with the suggestion and is busy formulating plans for necessary public works. The government has announced that in cases where the cost would fall hardly on the inhabitants of a district it will supply the funds for approved schemes from the national exchequer. The government committee itself is preparing large schemes of work, including the reforestation of great tracts of country, the building of thousands of cottages for agricultural laborers to replace the present insanitary hovels and the construction of a number of new roads which are sorely needed to carry the increasing motor traffic of the country.

Pushing Public Works

Among the schemes already begun are that of the Metropolitan Asylum board, which has charge of the charities of the London area to spend \$1,000,000 on building work at once, and that of the Middlesex county council to spend \$2,000,000 on a new road for the western approach to London.

The work of the government has also been supplemented splendidly by both private employers and workmen. In almost every case where it was possible men have been retained at work even altho their employment entailed a loss. In many cases agreements have been made between employers and men for half wages or half time; in other cases single men have voluntarily laid off so that married men could continue at work. So it goes thru every phase of English life. This war has brought Englishmen together in a way that never has been known before and has taught them how unessential were many of their differences and many of their cherished beliefs.

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| 12. Two Medallions | 37. Two Medallions (4 in. wide) |
| 13. Two Motifs for Sideboard or Scarfs | 38. Fancy Scallop with Dots (1 in. x ½ in.) |
| 14. 2½ yds. Scallop (1½ x ½) | 39. Shirtwaist Front |
| 15. Two Eagle Emblems | 40. Nursery Design |
| 16. Border with Scallop (1 yard) | 41. Design for Cushion |
| 17. Infant's Cap | 42. Poppies |
| 18. Two Motifs for Shirtwaist | 43. Forget-Me-Nots |
| 19. Word "Baby" | 44. Rose |
| 20. Front for Night-Gown or Chemise | 45. Wild Rose |
| 21. Handbag | 46. Bachelor Buttons |
| 22. Two Wheat Sprays | 47. 22 in. Circular Scallop |
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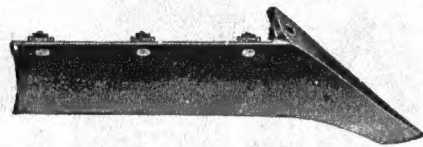
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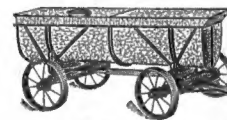
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